McKean County Miner.

VOLUME XXVI SMETHPORT, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1889. NUMBER 1

McKean County Miner

L. ROGERS, Proprietor

Arrival and Departure of Mails

Mail via [illegible] (Clermont Branch) arrives at 12 15 p. m. and 5 57 p. m., and leaves at 7 40 a. m. and 2 40 p. m.

Mail via B. S. & E. R. R. arrives at 10 a. m. and 2 40 p. m., and leaves at 8 40 a. m. and 3 30 p. m.

Clermont & Colegrove Mail leaves at 12 15 p. m. and arrives at 1 30 p. m.

[illegible] Mail arrives every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p. m. and departs at 1 30 p. m. of same days.

Mails close 30 minutes before leaving time.

[illegible]

[illegible]

C. A. WILSON, P. M.

Lodge Directory

F. & A. M.

McKean Lodge No 388 F & A M meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 8 o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall Main street.

F. E. FOSTER W. M.

[illegible] SMITH Sec'y

A. O. U. W.

Smethport Lodge, No. [illegible] meets every second and last Tuesday evening of each month in [illegible] W Hall [illegible]

WALTER GIFFORD M. W.

[illegible] Recorder

E. A. U.

Meets on first and third Wednesday evenings of each month [illegible]

[illegible], President.

W. F. KNIGHT, Secretary

G. A. R.

[illegible] G. A. R. meets every Thursday evening at 7 [illegible] in the A. O. U. W. Hall [illegible]

H. M. CHOATE Com.

[illegible] Adjutant

W. R. C.

Meets every [illegible] afternoon at A. O. U. W. Hall [illegible]

Mrs. [illegible] Pres.

[illegible] Sec'y

I. O. G. T.

[illegible] Hall

[illegible]

K. O. T. M.

Meets every Monday evening at 7 [illegible]

C. F. [illegible] Com.

M. L. GOODE R. K.

W. C. T. U.

Meets every alternate Friday afternoon at [illegible] Temperance Headquarters.

[illegible], Pres.

Mrs. M. E. RICHMOND Sec'y

[illegible]

Meets every [illegible] evening at 7 30 in Temperance Headquarters.

Mrs. W. P. BURDICK, Pres.

Miss LYDIA DE [illegible], Sec'y

Knights of St. Martin and the Iron Cross.

Meetings in [illegible] Hall on first and third Wednesdays in the month at 7 p. m.

[illegible] WALKER, [illegible]

[illegible] GALLUP, Scribe.

[illegible] McCANDLESS, Warden

Smethport Encampment, No. 273, I. O. O. F.

Meets the First and Third Wednesdays of each month in [illegible] Hall.

J. A. [illegible], Chief Patriarch.

H. M. [illegible], Scribe.

Churches

Methodist—[illegible] pastor. Preaching at 10 30 a. m. and 7 [illegible] p. m. every Sunday. Sabbath school [illegible] after morning services. Class Meeting at [illegible] Sunday. Prayer Meeting Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock. [illegible] evenings at 7 o'clock.

Baptist—Rev. W. H. WILLMAN, pastor. Services [illegible] a. m. and 7 [illegible] p. m. Sunday school [illegible] after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7. [illegible] meetings Saturday before the last Sunday in every month. [illegible] every two months. All are welcome.

Episcopal—[illegible] McCANDLESS, Rector. Services every Sunday at 10 30 a. m. and 7 30 p. m. Additional services [illegible] (first Sunday of each month). Sunday school at 12 [illegible]

[illegible]

St. Elizabeth Catholic Church.—[illegible] pastor. [illegible] Sunday [illegible] services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and [illegible]

[illegible]—Rev. [illegible] pastor. Preaching every Sunday morning at 10 30 [illegible] every Sunday evening at 7 [illegible] Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

[illegible]—[illegible] pastor. Preaching at [illegible] class meeting after service. Sunday school at [illegible]

Borough Officers

Burgess—[illegible]

[illegible]

Justices of the Peace—[illegible]

School Directors—[illegible]

[illegible]

Constable—[illegible]

Overseers of the Poor—[illegible] Foster and [illegible]

Tax Collector—[illegible]

Treasurer—[illegible] Powell

Official Directory

DISTRICT AND COUNTY

President Judge—A. G. Olmsted, Coudersport.

[illegible]—[illegible] Morrison, Smethport.

Member of Congress—[illegible] McCormick, Williamsport.

State Senator—[illegible] Parker, Wellsboro.

Members of Assembly—W. [illegible] Burdick, Duke Centre; [illegible] Bradford.

District Attorney—[illegible] Sturgeon, Bradford.

Sheriff—[illegible], Smethport.

Prothonotary—[illegible], Smethport.

County Treasurer—[illegible] Shoemaker, Smethport.

Commissioners—[illegible] McKean, [illegible]; Capt. [illegible], Bradford; Jas. [illegible]

Commissioners' Clerk—[illegible] Greer, Smethport.

Jury Commissioners—[illegible] Martin, [illegible] Shelton.

Auditors—Frank [illegible], Smethport; John [illegible]; [illegible] Wicks, [illegible]

[illegible]—Frank [illegible], Turtle Point.

Coroner—[illegible], Bradford.

County Superintendent—[illegible], Smethport.

Regular Terms of Court—Fourth Monday in [illegible] and May; first Monday in October, and second Monday in December.

State.

Governor—James A. Beaver.

Lieutenant Governor—Wm. T. Davies.

Attorney General—[illegible]

State Treasurer—Wm. [illegible]

Secretary of Internal Affairs—Thos. J. Stewart.

HOTELS

COLEMAN HOUSE,
ELDRED, PA.,
Opposite the B. N. Y. & P. Railroad Depot.
On the European Plan.

Newly refitted and refurnished. First-class [illegible] in connection with the House. [illegible]

Chautauqua House

Main street, Smethport, Pa., H. B. Vincent, Proprietor

This house has recently been greatly improved in all its appointments, making it one of the most convenient hotels in the county. Good beds and excellent [illegible]. The tables are supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The bar is also supplied with the choicest of liquors. A liberal share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Smethport, [illegible] 1888.

WRIGHT HOUSE

Main Street, Smethport, Penn'a, B. F. Wright, Proprietor

This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first class hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the House. First class in every respect. Rates reasonable.

Grand Central Hotel,

Main Street, Smethport, Pa. F. N. Taylor, Proprietor.

This hotel has recently been renovated and refurnished. The table and bar constantly supplied with the best the market affords. First class in every respect. Rates reasonable.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys

JOHN V. APPLE. J. W. BOUTON.
Notary Public.

Apple & Bouton.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Offices on 2nd floor of Henry Hamlin's bank building, Main St. Smethport, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. Examination and abstracts of land titles, Orphans' Court practice, and collections specialties.

M. S. STONE, W. W. BROWN, [illegible] STURGEON.

Stone, Brown & Sturgeon.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Offices Pompelion Hall, Bradford, Pa.

Geo. A. Berry.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Rooms 3 and 4, Berry & Melvin Block, Bradford, Pa.

BYRON D. HAMLIN. JOHN FORREST.

Hamlin & Forrest,

LAW AND LAND OFFICE. Smethport, Pa. Office of the late Hon. Hamlin & Forrest (formerly [illegible]) in the counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.

Robert H. Rose.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR. Office over [illegible] Banking [illegible] Smethport, Pa.

Sheridan Gordon.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in [illegible] Block, Main street, Smethport, Pa.

H. L. Keenan.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office opposite Court House, Smethport, Pa. All legal business attended to promptly.

P. Ford

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Office Miner Block, Church Street, Smethport, Pa.

J. K. Wallace.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Bradford, Pa. [illegible]

M. McSWEENEY. H. H. BYLES.

McSweeney & Byles.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW. Room [illegible] Producers' Exchange, Bradford, Pa.

Mullin & McClure.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Corner Main and [illegible], Bradford, Pa.

James C. Boyce.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND COUNSELOR IN PATENT CAUSES. Office [illegible] Block, [illegible] Bradford, Pa.

B. M. Mayo.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC. [illegible] Block, Smethport, Pa.

F. E. Cotter

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Eldred, Pa. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Physicians

W. I. Wells, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office at the Drug Store of W. C. Wells, Smethport, Pa.

H. L. McCoy.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office in [illegible] McCoy's building, Main street, Smethport, Pa.

S. D. Freeman.

SURGEON. Obstetrician and Consulting Physician and Surgeon. Office hours from 10 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m. Smethport, Pa.

Dr. Mary Chadwick.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Prompt attention given to calls day or night. Office [illegible] of W. F. [illegible] drug store, Smethport.

C. M. COLEGROVE,
County and Practical Surveyor!
Smethport, Penn'a.
July 5th, [illegible]

THE FLEMING HOTEL,
TWO DOORS NORTH OF BANK,
KANE, - - PA.

This Hotel has been recently built and is newly furnished throughout in the latest style.
☞ First-class accommodations for the travelling public.
JOHN FLEMING, Proprietor.

HOTEL CHADWICK,
E. V. CHADWICK, - Proprietor,
Larrabee, Pa.

At the junction of the [illegible] of the B. N. Y. & P. R. R. with the [illegible]

This house is entirely new from cellar to garret, and the furniture and beds are all new and of the most approved pattern. The table is [illegible] supplied with the best the market affords. Terms reasonable.

MASONIC HALL
FURNITURE STORE!
Specht & Sasse

We are now settled in our new store and are prepared to furnish the people of this vicinity [illegible]

FURNITURE!
of all kinds and of
PRICE AND QUALITY
to suit the purchaser
Undertaking in all its branches.
Full and Complete Line of
WALL PAPER!
Constantly on hand.
[illegible]
CALL AND SEE US
in our location, and
Look at our Stock
SPECHT & SASSE,
Main St., Smethport, Pa.

GO TO
ROONEY'S MARKET
Wholesale and Retail
—FOR A—
Nice Piece of Meat
Fresh, Salt or Smoked
—FOR—
FRESH & SALT FISH
—AND FOR ALL—
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
I will also pay the highest price for
STOCK AND HIDES
☞ CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELF. ☜
Nearly opposite Catholic church, Main st.
J. F. ROONEY.

Chas. A. Olmstead,
House, Sign and Carriage Painter,
PHOTO COPYING IN CRAYON.
A Life Size Portrait in Elegant Gilt Frame for only TEN DOLLARS.

☞ Agent for the best ready paint known. ☜
Smethport, Pa., Feb. 26 1888.

The Devil and Tom Walker.

By WASHINGTON IRVING

A few miles from Boston in Massachusetts, there is a deep inlet winding several miles into the interior of the country from Charles bay and terminating in a thickly wooded swamp, or morass. On one side of this inlet is a beautiful dark grove; on the opposite side the land rises abruptly from the water's edge into a high ridge on which grow a few scattered oaks of great age and immense size. It was under one of these gigantic trees, according to old stories, that Kidd the pirate buried his treasure. The inlet allowed a facility to bring the money in a boat secretly and at night to the very foot of the hill. The elevation of the place permitted a good lookout to be kept that no one was at hand, while the remarkable trees formed good landmarks by which the place might easily be found again. The old stories add moreover that the devil presided at the hiding of the money and took it under his guardianship, but this, it is well known, he always does with buried treasure, particularly when it has been ill gotten. Be that as it may, Kidd never returned to recover his wealth, being shortly after seized at Boston, sent out to England and there hanged for a pirate.

About the year 1727, just at the time when earthquakes were prevalent in New England and shook many tall sinners down upon their knees, there lived near this place a meager, miserly fellow of the name of Tom Walker. He had a wife as miserly as himself; they were so miserly that they even conspired to cheat each other. Whatever the woman could lay hands on she hid away; a hen could not cackle but she was on the alert to secure the new laid egg. Her husband was continually prying about to detect her secret hoards, and many and fierce were the conflicts that took place about what ought to have been common property. [illegible] on the farm of [illegible] [illegible] the ragged beds of pudding stone tantalized and balked his hunger; and sometimes he would lean his head over the fence, look piteously at the passer by and seem to petition deliverance from the land of famine. The house and its inmates had altogether a bad name. Tom's wife was a tall termagant, fierce of temper, loud of tongue and strong of arm. Her voice was often heard in wordy warfare with her husband, and his face sometimes showed signs that their conflicts were not confined to words. No one ventured, however, to interfere between them. The lonely wayfarer shrunk within himself at the horrid clamor and clapper clawing, eyed the den of discord askance and hurried on his way, rejoicing, if a bachelor, in his celibacy.

One day that Tom Walker had been to a distant part of the neighborhood, he took what he considered a short cut homewards through the swamp. Like most short cuts, it was an ill chosen route. The swamp was thickly grown with great gloomy pines and hemlocks, some of them ninety feet high, which made it dark at noonday and a retreat for all the owls of the neighborhood. It was full of pits and quagmires, partly covered with weeds and mosses, where the green surface often betrayed the traveler into a gulf of black smothering mud; there were also dark and stagnant pools, the abodes of the tadpole, the bull frog and the water snake, and where trunks of pines and hemlocks lay half drowned, half rotting, looking like alligators sleeping in the mire.

Tom had long been picking his way cautiously through this treacherous forest, stepping from tuft to tuft of rushes and roots which afforded precarious footholds among deep sloughs, or pacing carefully, like a cat, among the prostrate trunks of trees, startled now and then by the sudden screaming of the bittern or the quacking of a wild duck rising on the wing from some solitary pool. At length he arrived at a piece of firm ground, which ran out like a peninsula into the deep bosom of the swamp. It had been one of the strongholds of the Indians during their wars with the first colonists. Here they had thrown up a kind of fort which they had looked upon as almost impregnable and had used as a place of refuge for their squaws and children. Nothing remained of the old Indian fort but a few embankments gradually sinking to the level of the surrounding earth and already overgrown in part by oaks and other forest trees, the foliage of which formed a contrast to the dark pines and hemlocks of the swamp.

It was late in the dusk of evening that Tom Walker reached the old fort, and he paused there awhile to rest himself. Any one but he would have felt unwilling to linger in this lonely, melancholy place, for the common people had a bad opinion of it from the stories handed down from the time of the Indian wars, when it was asserted that the savages held incantations here and made sacrifices to the evil spirit. Tom Walker, however, was not a man to be troubled with any fears of the kind.

He reposed himself for some time on the trunk of a fallen hemlock, listening to the boding cry of the tree toad and delving with his walking staff into a mound of black mold at his feet. As he turned up the soil unconsciously his staff struck against something hard. He raked it out of the vegetable mold, and lo! a cloven skull, with an Indian tomahawk buried deep in it, lay before him. The rust on the weapon showed the time that had elapsed since this death blow had been given. It was a dreary memento of the fierce struggle that had taken place in this last foothold of the Indian warriors.

"Humph!" said Tom Walker, as he gave the skull a kick to shake the dirt from it.

"Let that skull alone!" said a gruff voice.

Tom lifted up his eyes and beheld a great black man, seated directly opposite him on the stump of a tree. He was exceedingly surprised, having neither seen nor heard any one approach, and he was still more perplexed on observing, as well as the gathering gloom would permit, that the stranger was neither negro nor Indian. It is true, he was dressed in a rude, half Indian garb, and had a red belt or sash swathed round his body, but his face was neither black nor copper color, but swarthy and dingy and begrimed with soot, as if he had been accustomed to toil among fires and forges. He had a shock of coarse black hair, that stood out from his head in all directions, and bore an ax on his shoulder.

He scowled for a moment at Tom with a pair of great red eyes.

"What are you doing in my grounds?" said the black man, with a hoarse growling voice.

"Your grounds!" said Tom, with a sneer, "no more your grounds than mine; they belong to Deacon Peabody."

"Deacon Peabody be d——d," said the stranger, "as I flatter myself he will be, if he does not look more to his own sins and less to his neighbor's. Look yonder and see how Deacon Peabody is faring."

Tom looked in the direction that the stranger pointed, and beheld one of the great trees, fair and flourishing without, but rotten at the core, and saw that it had been nearly hewn through, so that the first high wind was likely to blow it down. On the bark of the tree was scored the name of Deacon Peabody. He now looked round and found most of the tall trees marked with the names of some great men of the colony, and all more or less scored by the ax. The one on which he had been seated, and which had evidently just been hewn down, bore the name of Crowninshield, and he recollected a mighty rich man of that name, who made a vulgar display of wealth, which it was whispered he had acquired by buccaneering.

"He's just ready for burning!" said the black man with a growl of triumph. "You see I am likely to have a good stock of firewood for winter."

"But what right have you," said Tom, "to cut down Deacon Peabody's timber?"

"The right of prior claim," said the other. "This woodland belonged to me long before one of your white faced race put foot upon the soil."

"And pray who are you, if I may be so bold?" said Tom.

"Oh, I go by various names. I am the Wild Huntsman in some countries, the Black Miner in others. In this neighborhood I am known by the name of the Black Woodsman. I am he to whom the red men devoted this spot, and now and then roasted a white man by way of sweet smelling sacrifice. Since the red men have been exterminated by you white savages, I amuse myself by presiding at the persecutions of Quakers and Anabaptists. I am the great patron and prompter of slave dealers, and the grand master of the Salem witches."

"The upshot of all which is that, if I mistake not," said Tom, sturdily, "you are he commonly called Old Scratch."

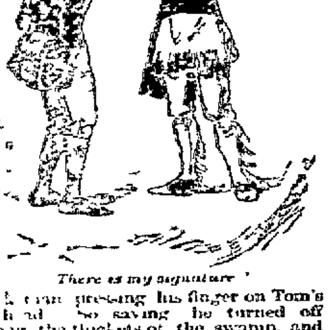
"The same, at your service!" replied the black man with a half civil nod.

Such was the opening of this interview, according to the old story, though it has almost too familiar an air to be credited. One would think that to meet with such a singular personage in this wild, lonely place would have shaken any man's nerves, but Tom was a hard minded fellow, not easily daunted, and he had lived so long with a termagant wife that he did not even fear the devil.

It is said that after this commencement they had a long and earnest conversation together as Tom returned homewards. The black man told him of great sums of money which had been buried by Kidd the pirate under the oak trees on the high ridge not far from the morass. All these were under his command and protected by his power, so that none could find them but such as propitiated his favor. These he offered to place within Tom Walker's reach, having conceived an especial kindness for him, but they were to be had only on certain conditions. What these conditions were may easily be surmised, though Tom never disclosed them publicly. They must have been very hard, for he required time to think of them, and he was not a man to stick at trifles when money was in view. When they had reached the edge of the swamp the stranger paused.

"What proof have I that all you have been telling me is true?" said Tom.

"There is my signature," said the black man, pressing his finger on Tom's forehead. So saying, he turned off among the thickets of the swamp, and seemed, as Tom said, to go down, down, down into the earth until nothing but his head and shoulders could be seen, and so on until he totally disappeared.



There is my signature.

When Tom reached home he found the black print of a finger burnt, as it were, into his forehead, which nothing could obliterate.

The first news his wife had to tell him was the sudden death of Absalom Crowninshield, the rich buccaneer. It was announced in the papers with the usual flourish that "a great man had fallen in Israel."

Tom recollected the tree which his black friend had just hewn down, and which was ready for burning. "Let the freebooter roast," said Tom, "who cares!" He now felt convinced that all he had heard and seen was no illusion.

He was not prone to let his wife into his confidence, but as this was an uneasy secret he willingly shared it with her. All her avarice was awakened at the mention of hidden gold, and she urged her husband to comply with the black man's terms and secure what would make them wealthy for life. However Tom might have felt disposed to sell himself to the devil, he was determined not to do so to oblige his wife, so he flatly refused out of the mere spirit of contradiction. Many and bitter were the quarrels they had on the subject, but the more she talked the more resolute was Tom not to be damned to please her. At length she determined to drive the bargain on her own account and if she succeeded to keep all the gain to herself.

Being of the same fearless temper as her husband, she set off for the old Indian fort towards the close of a summer's day. She was many hours absent. When she came back she was reserved and sullen in her replies. She spoke something of a black man whom she had met about twilight hewing at the root of a tall tree. He was sulky, however, and would not come to terms; she was to go again with a propitiatory offering, but what it was she forbore to say.

The next evening she set off again for the swamp with her apron heavily laden. Tom waited and waited for her, but in vain; midnight came, but she did not make her appearance; morning, noon, night returned, but still she did not come. Tom now grew uneasy for her safety, especially as he found she had carried off in her apron the silver teapot and spoons and every portable article of value. Another night elapsed, another morning came, but no wife. In a word, she was never heard of more.

What was her real fate nobody knows, in consequence of so many pretending to know. It is one of those facts that have become confounded by a variety of historians. Some asserted that she lost her way among the tangled mazes of the swamp and sunk into some pit or slough; others, more uncharitable, hinted that she had eloped with the household booty and made off to some other province, while others asserted that the tempter had decoyed her into a dismal quagmire on top of which her hat was found lying. In confirmation of this it was said a great black man with an ax on his shoulder was seen late that very evening coming out of the swamp, carrying a bundle tied in a check apron, with an air of surly triumph.

The most current and probable story, however, observes that Tom Walker grew so anxious about the fate of his wife and his property that he set out at length to seek them both at the Indian fort. During a long summer's afternoon he searched about the gloomy place, but no wife was to be seen. He called her name repeatedly, but she was nowhere to be heard. The bittern alone responded to his voice, as he flew screaming by, or the bullfrog croaked dolefully from a neighboring pool. At length, it is said, just in the brown hour of twilight, when the owls began to hoot and the bats to flit about, his attention was attracted by the clamor of carrion crows that were hovering about a cypress tree. He looked and beheld a bundle tied in a check apron and hanging in the branches of a tree, with a great vulture perched hard by, as if keeping watch upon it. He leaped with joy, for he recognized his wife's apron, and supposed it to contain the household valuables.

"Let us get hold of the property," said he consolingly to himself, "and we will endeavor to do without the woman."

As he scrambled up the tree the vulture spread its wide wings and sailed off screaming into the deep shadows of the forest. Tom seized the check apron, but, woful sight! found nothing but a heart and liver tied up in it.

Such, according to the most authentic old story, was all that was to be found of Tom's wife. She had probably attempted to deal with the black man as she had been accustomed to deal with her husband, but though a female scold is generally considered a match for the devil, yet in this instance she appears to have had the worst of it. She must have died game, however, from the part that remained unconquered. Indeed, it is said Tom noticed many prints of cloven feet deeply stamped about the tree, and several handfuls of hair that looked as if they had been plucked from the coarse black shock of the woodsman. Tom knew his wife's prowess by experience. He shrugged his shoulders as he looked at the signs of a fierce clapper clawing. "Egad," said he to himself, "Old Scratch must have had a tough time of it!"

Tom consoled himself for the loss of his property by the loss of his wife, for he was a little of a philosopher. He even felt something like gratitude towards the black woodsman, who he considered had done him a kindness. He sought, therefore, to cultivate a farther acquaintance with him, but for some time without success; the old black legs played shy, for, whatever people may think, he is not always to be had for calling for; he knows how to play his cards when pretty sure of his game.

At length, it is said, when delay had whetted Tom's eagerness to the quick and prepared him to agree to anything rather than not gain the promised treasure, he met the black man one evening in his usual woodsman dress, with his ax on his shoulder, sauntering along the edge of the swamp and humming a tune. He affected to receive Tom's advances with great indifference, made brief replies and went on humming his tune.

By degrees, however, Tom brought him to business, and they began to haggle about the terms on which the former was to have the pirate's treasure. There was one condition which need not be mentioned, being generally understood in all cases where the devil grants favors, but there were others about which, though of less importance, he was inflexibly obstinate. He insisted that the money found through his means should be employed in his service. He proposed, therefore, that Tom should employ it in the black traffic; that is to say, that he should fit out a slave ship. This, however, Tom resolutely refused; he was bad enough in all conscience, but the devil himself could not tempt him to turn slave dealer.

Finding Tom so squeamish on this point, he did not insist upon it, but proposed instead that he should turn usurer, the devil being extremely anxious for the increase of usurers, looking upon them as his peculiar people.

To this no objections were made, for it was just to Tom's taste.

"You shall open a broker's shop in Boston next month," said the black man.

"I'll do it to-morrow if you wish," said Tom Walker.

"You shall lend money at 2 per cent a month."

"Egad, I'll charge 4!" replied Tom Walker.

"You shall extort bonds, foreclose mortgages, drive the merchant to bankruptcy——"

"I'll drive him to the d——l," cried Tom Walker, eagerly.

"You are the usurer for my money!" said the black legs, with delight. "When will you want the rhino?"

"This very night."

"Done!" said the devil.

"Done!" said Tom Walker. So they shook hands and struck a bargain.

A few days' time saw Tom Walker seated behind his desk in a counting house in Boston. His reputation for a ready moneyed man, who would lend money out for a good consideration, soon spread abroad. Everybody remembers the days of Governor Belcher, when money was particularly scarce. It was a time of paper credit. The country had been deluged with government bills, the famous Land bank had been established; there had been a rage for speculating, the people had run mad with schemes for new settlements, for building cities in the wilderness; land jobbers went about with maps of grants and townships and Eldorados lying nobody knew where, but which everybody was ready to purchase. In a word the great speculating fever which breaks out every now and then in the country had raged to an alarming degree, and everybody was dreaming of making sudden fortunes from nothing. As usual the fever had subsided, the dream had gone off and the imaginary fortunes with it, the patients were left in doleful plight and the whole country resounded with the consequent cry of "hard times."

At this propitious time of public distress did Tom Walker set up as a usurer in Boston. His door was soon thronged by customers. The needy and the adventurous, the gambling speculator, the dreaming land jobber, the thriftless tradesman, the merchant with cracked credit, in short, every one driven to raise money by desperate means and desperate sacrifices hurried to Tom Walker.

Thus Tom was the universal friend of the needy, and he acted like a "friend in need;" that is to say, he always exacted good pay and good security. In proportion to the distress of the applicant was the hardness of his terms. He accumulated bonds and mortgages, gradually squeezed his customers closer and closer, and sent them at length dry as a sponge from his door.

In this way he made money hand over hand, became a rich and mighty man, and exalted his cocked hat upon 'Change. He built himself, as usual, a vast house out of ostentation, but left the greater part of it unfinished and unfurnished out of parsimony. He even set up a carriage in the fullness of his vainglory, though he nearly starved the horses which drew it, and as the ungreased wheels groaned and screeched on the axletrees you would have thought you heard the souls of the poor debtors he was squeezing.

As Tom waxed old, however, he grew thoughtful. Having secured the good things of this world he began to feel anxious about those of the next. He thought with regret on the bargain he had made with his black friend, and set his wits to work to cheat him out of the conditions. He became, therefore, all of a sudden, a violent church goer. He prayed loudly and strenuously, as if heaven were to be taken by force of lungs. Indeed one might always tell when he had sinned most during the week by the clamor of his Sunday devotion. The quiet Christians who had been modestly and steadfastly traveling Zionward were struck with self reproach at seeing themselves so suddenly outstripped in their career by this new made convert. Tom was as rigid in religious as in money matters; he was a stern supervisor and censurer of his neighbors, and seemed to think every sin entered up to their account became a credit on his own side of the page. He even talked of the expediency of reviving the persecution of Quakers and Anabaptists. In a word, Tom's zeal became as notorious as his riches.

Still, in spite of all this strenuous attention to forms, Tom had a lurking dread that the devil, after all, would have his due. That he might not be taken unawares, therefore, it is said he always carried a small Bible in his coat pocket. He had also a great folio Bible on his counting house desk, and would frequently be found reading it when people called on business; on such occasions he would lay his green spectacles on the book, to mark the place, while he turned round to drive some usurious bargain.

Some say that Tom grew a little crack brained in his old days, and that fancying his end approaching, he had his horse new shod, saddled and bridled, and buried with his feet uppermost, because he supposed that at the last day the world would be turned upside down, in which case he should find his horse standing ready for mounting, and he was determined at the worst to give his old friend a run for it. This, however, is probably a mere old wives' fable. If he really did take such a precaution it was totally superfluous; at least so says the authentic old legend, which closes his story in the following manner:

On one hot afternoon in the dog days, just as a terrible black thunder gust was coming up, Tom sat in his counting house in his white linen cap and India silk morning gown. He was on the point of foreclosing a mortgage, by which he would complete the ruin of an unlucky land speculator for whom he had professed the greatest friendship. The poor land jobber begged him to grant a few months' indulgence. Tom had grown testy and irritated and refused another day.

"My family will be ruined and brought upon the parish," said the land jobber.

"Charity begins at home," replied Tom. "I must take care of myself in these hard times."

"You have made so much money out of me," said the speculator.

Tom lost his patience and his piety—"The devil take me," said he, "if I have made a farthing!"

Just then there were three loud knocks at the street door. He stepped out to see who was there. A black man was holding a black horse which neighed and stamped with impatience.

"Tom, you're come for!" said the black fellow, gruffly. Tom shrunk back, but too late. He had left his little Bible at the bottom of his coat pocket, and his big Bible on the desk buried under the mortgage he was about to foreclose; never was sinner taken more unawares. The black man whisked him like a child astride the horse and away he galloped in the midst of a thunder storm. The clerks stuck their pens behind their ears and stared after him from the windows. Away went Tom Walker, dashing down the street; his white cap bobbing up and down, his morning gown fluttering in the wind, and his steed striking fire out of the pavement at every bound. When the clerks turned to look for the black man he had disappeared.

Tom Walker never returned to foreclose the mortgage. A countryman who lived on the borders of the swamp reported that in the height of the thunder gust he had heard a great clattering of hoofs and a howling along the road, and that when he ran to the window he just caught sight of a figure, such as I have described, on a horse that galloped like mad across the fields, over the hills and down into the black hemlock swamp toward the old Indian fort, and that shortly after a thunderbolt fell in that direction which seemed to set the whole forest in a blaze.

The good people of Boston shook their heads and shrugged their shoulders, but had been so much accustomed to witches and goblins and tricks of the devil in all kinds of shapes from the first settlement of the colony, that they were not so much horror struck as might have been expected. Trustees were appointed to take charge of Tom's effects. There was nothing, however, to administer upon. On searching his coffers all his bonds and mortgages were found reduced to cinders. In place of gold and silver, his iron chest was filled with chips and shavings; two skeletons lay in his stable instead of his half starved horses, and the very next day his great house took fire and was burned to the ground.

Such was the end of Tom Walker and his ill gotten wealth. Let all griping money brokers lay this story to heart. The truth of it is not to be doubted. The very hole under the oak trees, from whence he dug Kidd's money, is to be seen to this day, and the neighboring swamp and old Indian fort is often haunted in stormy nights by a figure on horseback, in a morning gown and white cap, which is doubtless the troubled spirit of the usurer. In fact, the story has resolved itself into a proverb, and is the origin of that popular saying prevalent throughout New England of "The Devil and Tom Walker."

THE END.

FREDERICK VILLIERS

He Is a Special Artist for The London Graphic.

New Yorkers are just now being treated to a lot of entertainment by foreign war correspondents and artists. Verestchagin, a celebrated Russian artist, who has painted war scenes and other pictures, has been exhibiting his work in the metropolis, and now comes Frederick Villiers, war artist of The London Graphic.

Villiers studied art in the north of France and returned to England just before the Franco-German war, and completed his education at South Kensington and the Royal academy. He was a hard student and overtaxed his strength. One day, while feeling "the worse for wear," he saw a notice posted that Prince Milan, of Servia, had declared war against Turkey. It occurred to Villiers that here was a chance to "rough it" for awhile and regain his strength. He applied for a position on The Graphic, and being a good linguist and a good artist he was engaged and started at once for the seat of war.

FREDERICK VILLIERS.

Villiers witnessed the events of the campaign and the terrible struggle between the Turks and Russians in 1877—the passage of the Danube, the siege of Plevna and the fight for Fort St. Nicholas in the Balkans. He was stricken with the Danubian fever and made a short visit to England, but returned in time to cross the Balkans and to enter Constantinople with Skobeleff. Verestchagin, who was also there at the time, has painted a number of vivid pictures of scenes he witnessed in this war, and they are among those now being exhibited in America.

The next year Villiers was with his countrymen in Afghanistan, then he went to Australia for the exhibition at Sydney. Passing through New Zealand he came to America and returned to Europe for the Egyptian war of 1882, having more than gone around the globe. It will perhaps be remembered that Lord Charles Beresford during the attack on Fort Marabout in Egypt, took his ironclad the Little Condor, right up under the guns of the fort, and peppered away with his guns amid the plaudits of the fleet. Villiers was on the Condor at the time, landed with the sailors, followed the British army on terra firma, and marched with one of the regiments on the trenches of Tel-el Kebir.

In 1883 he was invited to the coronation of the czar at Moscow, and in 1884 was with the Soudan expedition. Indeed, Mr. Villiers has seen about everything in the field of war of the globe since he became a war correspondent. He is well known and liked among the members of his profession, and is said to be a pleasant speaker.

MELBOURNE H. FORD.

A Michigan Congressman Who Ably Heads the Immigration Committee.

Melbourne H. Ford, the eminent Michigan congressman, whose report as head of the immigration committee was recently submitted to the house, is a native Michigander. He was born in Saline, Mich., in 1849, was educated at the Michigan Agricultural college and at the United States Naval academy at Annapolis, Md. He served in the navy during the latter part of the civil war. He afterwards resigned, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1878, but never practiced his profession. He was the official stenographer for several Michigan courts during the '70s. In 1885 and 1886 Mr. Ford was a member of the Michigan legislature. He was elected to the Fiftieth congress as a Democrat against McBride, Republican, and Briggs, Prohibitionist.

M. H. FORD.

His searching investigations in several of the large eastern cities into the rather complicated immigration question attracted wide attention at the time they were made.

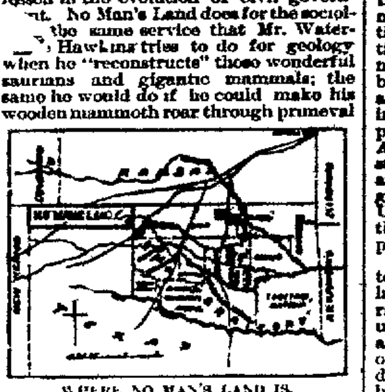
Itch, Mange, and Scratches of every kind on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by A. B. Armstrong druggist, Smethport. 33 6m.

NO MAN'S LAND.

ITS PEACE PRESERVED WITH RIFLES AND SIX SHOOTERS.

Counterfeit Money Can Be Made Without Interference—An Attempt to Form a Government—The Miscellaneous Society of One of the Most Curious Countries.

No Man's Land gives us an object lesson in the evolution of civil government. No Man's Land does for the sociologist the same service that Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins tries to do for geology when he "reconstructs" those wonderful saurians and gigantic mammals; the same he would do if he could make his wooden mammoth roar through primeval forests, where the pterdactyl fanned the languid air with leathery wing and the mylodon robustus basked and browsed on the miocene shore. The people of No Man's Land have done this service for us by organizing a government on purely original principles, without a congressional enabling act or anything from state or nation.



WHERE NO MAN'S LAND IS.

* * *

The scene of this political evolution is a tract of United States territory half a degree wide and three degrees of longitude in length, which was accidentally left out in giving the adjoining territories straight boundaries, in this wise. When the Cherokees moved west the government guaranteed them the land north of Red river and westward to the Mexican line; that line was then the 100th meridian from Red river to the Arkansas, so the 100th meridian was declared by the land office and United States courts to be the western limit of the Indian territory. When Texas was annexed her statesmen agreed to surrender all her lands north of 36 degs. and 30 min., for the Missouri compromise was to the effect that there should be no slavery north of that line, so 36 degs. 30 min. is the north boundary of Texas. In laying off New Mexico congress thought only of giving it square boundaries, and so its eastern border was located on longitude 103 degs. Similarly latitude 37 degs. was made the continuous southern boundary of Kansas, Colorado and Utah. The result of this paring was No Man's Land, bounded east by longitude 100 degs., west by 103 degs., north by latitude 37 degs. and south by 36 degs. 30 min.

* * *

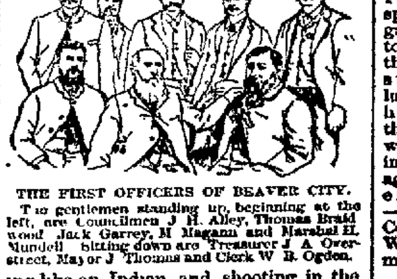
The tract contains 3,700,000 acres and about 7,000 people. It was long called the Cherokee Neutral Strip, because every one supposed it was part of the Indian territory, and the Cherokees claimed that the grant of land "as far as United States land extends," carried their border to New Mexico, but the grant was construed by Commissioner A. J. Sparks and Secretary Lamar to cover only such land as the United States had at the date of the grant. After the railroads were built through Kansas a very important trail was laid out from Dodge city southwest into Texas, and Beaver river in this forgotten strip became the favorite resting place of the teamsters, where they recruited their stock. Therefore in March, 1880, James Lane, a bold frontiersman, established a ranch at the Beaver crossing and built a sod house, with plastered walls, glass windows and a roof of rafters covered with prairie hay. It still stands—the first house in Beaver City.

* * *

Others came to enjoy the profitable trade with teamsters and Texas cowboys, and the "metropolis of the neutral strip" became a place. In 1883 some one discovered that the strip did not belong to any territory or state, and Mr. W. A. Starr, of Oswego, Kan., quietly got a certificate to that effect from the department of the interior, and the inevitable "town company" was formed at Wichita. They compromised with Lane and laid off Beaver City in 1886, reserving for him the two blocks now known as "Lane's Reserve." Now the custom in the far west is to build and boom cities and sell lots on quit claim deeds until an act of congress can be obtained making these titles valid. The reader curious about such matters may find in the "Statutes at Large" many of these relief acts, notably one entitled "An act for the relief of the inhabitants of Salt Lake City." There the people had bought and sold on quit claim deeds, without the signature of any wife, first or tenth, for twenty three years, congress gave title to the whole city to the mayor, in trust, who deeded to all bona fide holders. And this is a fair sample. But the Wichita boomers failed to get their "relief," as there was no government survey and no land office with jurisdiction—in short, "nothing to tie to," as the western idiom has it.

* * *

When Beaver City had reached a resident population of perhaps 150 it became a great place of attraction for Texas cowboys, and promiscuous shooting became a favorite amusement. The visitor usually rode into town at a gallop, yelling like an Indian and shooting in the air, his city "pards" responding with a general fusillade. But the Beaverites state with pride that no one has ever been killed there by accident. Of course, the unsettled land titles and vagrant element in the population soon led to many shooting affrays and some atrocious murders. The best sites in the tract were soon occupied, and there were small settlements at every favorable place in No Man's Land. Then some Kansas statesmen got up a scheme to have the tract surveyed under such terms that holders of land scrip could take it despite the settlers. Their bill got through both houses of congress "on the sly," but President Cleveland, having learned the facts, vetoed it.



THE FIRST OFFICERS OF BEAVER CITY.

The gentlemen standing up, beginning at the left, are Councilmen J. H. Alley, Thomas Braidwood, Jack Garrey, M. Magann and Marshal H. Mundell. Sitting down are Treasurer J. A. Overstreet, Mayor J. Thomas and Clerk W. B. Ogden.

* * *

There was a carnival of crime for a few weeks in Beaver City, and the "good citizens" decided they must have a government. So a public meeting was called Oct. 26, 1886, and a neat little civil code adopted, providing for securing claims, which were to be allowed as follows:

Article 2. That any person of legal age shall be allowed to hold one claim, and one claim only, of one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land until April 1, 1887, provided that he shall by this time have broken at least five (5) acres, or put other improvements thereon equivalent thereto.

Article 3. Any person may be allowed to take and hold claims for each member of his immediate family, to consist of fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, sons and daughters, who are of the requisite age, provided he will make improvements on each claim as provided for in Article 2.

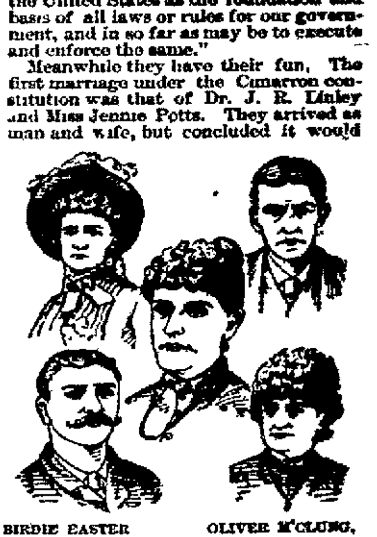
The adoption of a criminal code was left to a more convenient season, but the following clause in the civil code was a good starter:

Article 6. That in case any person shall jump, trespass, or in any way damage the claim or claims of any of the signers of these rules and regulations, or of anybody entitled to the benefits of these rules and regulations, said person or persons shall be politely solicited to get off said claim, stop trespassing, and make good any damage done thereon; and if after twenty-four hours, no attention shall be paid to said notice measures sufficiently severe shall be resorted to to compel said person or persons to comply with said notification.

"Measures sufficiently severe" in the far west imply this programme: First, a committee with weapons well displayed, and if that fails, secondly, thirty-nine lashes well laid on, and, thirdly, death. But the third article opened the door to many fraudulent claims, and a speculation in eastern localities; crime also continued and a better government was necessary. A schoolhouse had been built and a good school established; so a territorial council was organized, and in due time a constitution drafted. Two preachers had arrived—Rev. Robert A. Allen, Methodist, and Rev. R. M. Overstreet, Presbyterian. The latter called attention to the fact that there is "a grave defect in the constitution of the United States," and begged the convention to avoid it by adopting a Christian preamble, which they did in these words:

"Whereas, The residents of Cimarron territory are without the protection of law of any state or recognized territorial government, and recognizing the urgent need thereof, and desiring to adopt and establish rules and laws for our protection, safety and government, do hereby recognize Almighty God to be the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, the creator, preserver, and governor of individuals, communities, states and nations, and recognize the laws of the United States as our organic law, and adopt the same with the constitution of the United States as the foundation and basis of all laws or rules for our government, and in so far as may be to execute and enforce the same."

Meanwhile they have their fun. The first marriage under the Cimarron constitution was that of Dr. J. R. Linley and Miss Jennie Potts. They arrived as man and wife, but concluded it would look better to have a ceremony, and were united by Rev. R. M. Overstreet. As the doctor had a legal wife and family in Iowa, the validity of this Cimarron marriage may become a matter of interest in the criminal courts. Several other citizens are living with ladies, from whom they could separate without divorce; but as they are "good fellows" and the population is small, social lines are not drawn with Bostonian distinctness. It is a sort of rule in the far west that a man who locates, buys and improves property may start with a clean sheet to write a new character on. The Territorial Advocate (for Beaver City has a paper, and a very bright and newsy one) gives interesting accounts of the balls, from which we learn that Miss Birdie Easter and Mrs. George Blake divided time at the piano and furnished exquisite music. Their portraits, herewith presented, show them to be quite attractive.



BIRDIE EASTER. OLIVER M'CLUNG.
MRS. M'CLUNG.
GEORGE BLAKE. MRS. GEORGE BLAKE.

Oliver McClung and lady exerted themselves to further the general enjoyment, and Mrs. McClung was admitted to be the most popular lady on the floor—all this despite the fact that Mr. and Mrs. McClung had been so unfortunate in their last residence in the states as to be able to pay no bills and to leave in a hurry in spite of their vigilant creditors. Though these facts were published in The National Protective Review, they do not hold their force in Cimarron territory.

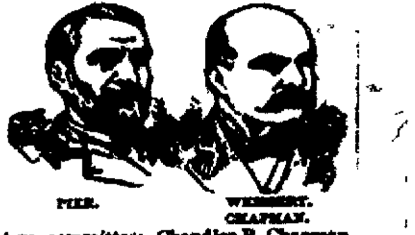
* * *

The Oklahoma bill that is now before congress, provides for a new territory, including No Man's Land and that part of the Indian territory west of the civilized tribes. It is opposed, of course, by the cattle men, who have 7,000,000 acres of that region rented from the Cherokees at three cents an acre, and it will take close watching to prevent fraud. At present the saloon men in Beaver City pay no Federal tax, the little distillery runs free, and a squad of counterfeiters worked at will till they ventured into Kansas and were caught. So, also, were some agents of the distillery, who tried to smuggle whisky, but were caught by the Kansas Prohibitionists and jailed. The people of No Man's Land pay no Federal taxes whatever. The region is an island of no law near the center of the nation, and a unique object lesson, indeed, in the evolution of civil government.

Most of the facts in this article relating to the immediate condition of No Man's Land were obtained from an eleven column article in The New York Sun.

Grand Army Encampment.

The grand encampment of the G. A. R. will be held in Milwaukee next August. Fifty thousand dollars is to be raised by special tax to defray the expenses of the gathering, and the veterans are expected to assemble in numbers that will outdo the meeting last summer at Columbus. Cuts are here given of three men who will be prominent in the local management of the encampment—Department Commander A. G. Weissert, chairman of the executive committee; Chandler P. Chapman, recently elected general manager, and Col. C. K. Pier, general secretary of the Grand Army committees.



PIER. WEISSERT. CHAPMAN.

The time has gone by when the generals of '61 to '65 are the prominent figures in Grand Army circles. Most of the generals of the civil war were men over 30, while the junior officers and privates were younger. This brings the men of 20 to 25 during the war to the front now as men from 45 to 50. Of the officers mentioned General Manager Chapman is 46 years of age, and an editor; C. K. Pier is 46, and a lawyer; Department Commander A. G. Weissert is a prominent citizen of Milwaukee.

A Good Draught.

Brown—How's your new furnace drawing, Briggs? I hear you've just got one in.

Briggs—Famously. It draws a ton of coal every week.—New York Sun.

The following gruesome advertisement recently appeared in a Glasgow paper: "James Hodges continues to sell mourning crapes ready made, and his widow's niece dresses dead corpses at as cheap a rate as was formerly done by her aunt, having not only been educated by her, but perfected in Edinburgh, from whence she has lately arrived, with all the newest and best fashions for the dead."

McKean County Miner

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Payable in ADVANCE, one year $1.50, six months, $1.00; three months, 50 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Rates by the year, or for six or three months are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application. Legal and official advertising per square, $3 or each for six insertions.

Professional cards, not exceeding one inch $5 per year.

Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

All communications should be addressed to

L. ROGERS.

Editor and Proprietor

Smethport, Pa., Feb. 1, 1889.

A BILL has passed Congress increasing the pension of soldiers and sailors who have lost both hands to $100 per month.

THE Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R., holds its annual session at Erie, commencing a week from next Tuesday. Northwestern Pennsylvania will be largely represented.

THE belief that President elect Harrison will convene the 51st Congress soon after the inauguration is being strengthened by the utterances of those who have of late been in consultation with him.

THE Supreme Court of New York has decided that Arbuckle, the millionaire coffee merchant, must pay Clara Campbell, of Ironton, Ohio, $45,000 for not marrying her after he had agreed to. He will probably not write any more fool letters.

ONE prominent politician will probably not be annoyed by office seekers during this month. Col Quay announced before leaving for Florida, the other day, that he would oppose the appointment to office of any man who applied to him for assistance before the 4th of March.

THE latest from the Harrison mansion at Indianapolis indicates the selection of Mr Blaine for Secretary of State, Senator Allison for Sec'y of the Treasury, John Wannamaker of Philadelphia for Postmaster General and Gen. Alger of Michigan for Sec'y of War, for all of which the Republicans of the country are grateful.

A DISPATCH from Pittsburgh of January, 27th, says "Francis Murphy, the great temperance apostle, is home from an extended tour in Indiana, where he secured 3,500 signers of the pledge in three weeks. Concerning the proposed prohibitory amendment he said that he was emphatically opposed to it, because it would do the temperance cause more harm than good. Men could not be compelled to keep sober. Mr Murphy stands by the Brooks law. He thinks it has done a great deal of good by reducing the number of saloons in the State more than one-half. High license and moral suasion are his remedies for intemperance.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Star* recommends Hon. R. B. Stone, and others in the *Star* and *Era* are warm advocates of Hon. Loyal Ward, for mayor of Bradford. Mr Stone has every qualification for the position but it is said that under no circumstances will he accept the nomination. Mr Loyal Ward, is one of the oldest residents of Bradford, a large tax payer of that City, a man of excellent judgment and an uncompromising Republican. To those outside the city, whose opinions are probably not wanted, the nomination of Judge Ward would be considered as one eminently fit to be made.

JUDGE MORRISON, of the McKean County Court has granted a preliminary injunction on the petition of certain residents of Kendall borough restraining nitro-glycerine manufacturers from carrying on their business in too close proximity to that borough. A recent explosion at one of these manufactories caused severe pecuniary loss to several residents of Kendall, their windows and crockery being broken. To prevent a recurrence of loss and danger from the same source the citizens of the borough held a meeting and engaged counsel to carry their case into court, with the result of securing the desired injunction. Judge Morrison, in his opinion, which is concurred in by Judge Olmsted, says there are enough gulfs and hollows among the McKean mountains remote from towns and human habitations to furnish sites for all the nitro-glycerine factories needed. Those dangerously close to human dwellings must therefore be abandoned. Judge Morrison's reasoning will apply to all manufactories of explosives in the State, and the safety of the public will be enhanced if application is made to the courts and injunctions secured in all cases where powder mills and dynamite and nitro-glycerine factories are located in dangerous proximity to occupied dwellings.—*Phil. Times*

OUR Washington correspondent, in speaking of the Samoan imbroglio, says: "Senator Sherman evidently believes that American interests in Samoa are not as well taken care of as they might be, notwithstanding the effort of the State Department to make light of the recent news from there giving the details of insults to Americans and the American flag by German officials. He has offered an amendment to the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill appropriating $600,000, and authorizing the President to spend so much thereof as may be necessary for the execution of the obligations and the protection of the interests of the United States under the treaty with the Samoan Islands. It is proposed to construct a United States coaling station with a portion of this money the right to do so having been given under the treaty.

"Secretary Bayard is being criticised, even by his own party associates, for the manner in which he has conducted this matter. Mr. Sewall, U. S. Consul General to Samoa, who is a Democrat and was appointed by Mr. Bayard, is here and has been giving testimony before the Foreign Affairs Committees of the House and Senate as to the condition of affairs in Samoa. He blames Secretary Bayard for the humiliating condition in which the Americans in Samoa now find themselves, and he produced correspondence to prove his statements."

HOUSE BILL No. 48.

Hon. W. E. Burdick has sent us a copy of a bill, reported by Mr. Graham from the Ways and Means Committee of the House on the 16th of January. It is entitled "An Act to equalize Taxation," and is probably intended to simplify the duties of assessors in securing accurate returns of personal property subject to taxation for local purposes. The eleventh section of the bill provides that "every taxable person owning or controlling property taxable for 'local purposes' shall, within ten days after the service of the proper assessment blank, make and deliver to the assessor a statement of the number, amounts and quality of all personal property in his possession or under his control, and verify the same by his oath or affirmation. It shall be the duty of the assessor to fix the value of all items of personal property."

Then follows section 12 which enumerates the property coming under the head of personal, which will be subject to taxation for local purposes as follows:

First. The number of horses, mules and asses.

Second. The number of neat cattle of all ages.

Third. The number of sheep.

Fourth. The number of swine.

Fifth. The number of wagons and carriages.

Sixth. The number of musical instruments.

Seventh. The value of all articles of domestic use.

Eighth. All boats and water craft owned or held in trust wherever registered and whether at home or abroad.

Ninth. All moneys and credits owned or held in trust.

Tenth. All goods, wares and merchandise bought or consigned with a view to selling the same at a profit.

Eleventh. All materials owned or held in trust with a view to being used in whole or in part in any [illegible] manufactories, refineries, breweries, distilleries or rectifiers owned or held in trust.

Twelfth. All products of manufactories, refineries, breweries, distilleries or rectifiers owned or held in trust.

Thirteenth. All products of mines, quarries or wells including mineral oil owned or held in trust.

Fourteenth. Products of farms and gardens.

Fifteenth. All machinery not taxed as real estate.

Sixteenth. All railroad rolling stock not owned or leased by railroad companies.

Seventeenth. All tools and implements.

Eighteenth. All other personal property not exempted by this act, and the said statement may also contain a list of all the debts owing by the taxable person making the same, with the name and residence of each creditor and the amount owing to each.

SENATORIAL APPORTIONMENT.

There should be a Senatorial apportionment bill passed by the Legislature this winter, even if it is only in operation four years. It is hardly possible that there will be any change in the apportionment under the census of 1890 before the session of 1893. There has been no Senatorial Apportionment since 1874, but the Legislature is not altogether to blame for this utter disregard of the mandates of the constitution. At the session of 1885 a bill was passed which would have given the Democrats more Senators than they have to-day, but Pattison, the boy Governor, was made to believe otherwise and he vetoed it. At the session of 1887 a bill passed the House and would have passed the Senate had it not been for Senators Gobin and Thompson. The terms of these two senators expired with the last Senate. The counties of Dauphin and Lebanon under the House bill, were thrown into one district, Lebanon not having sufficient population to entitle her to a Senator. Both these gentlemen wanted to be returned to the Senate, but only one could be returned if the bill passed. Consequently the bill was permitted to sleep the sleep that knows no waking in committee. The two Senators were returned to the Senate at last fall's election.

The necessity for a Senatorial Apportionment is shown to be glaringly apparent by the returns from this district. Since the apportionment of 1874 was passed the district has more than doubled its population. The remarkable fact was brought [illegible] when the returns of election for the several Senators were read at the organization of the Senate this winter that Senator Packer had more votes than both the Republican and Democratic candidates had in several of the other districts. This district has a population of at least 35,000 in excess of what would be required for a Senatorial district under the census of 1880.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

Since the election of Hon. Jno Lamon, of Philadelphia, as President *pro tem* of the Senate at the end of the session of 1879, just two gentlemen from outside that city have been honored with an election to that position—Messrs. Hugh McNeil of Allegheny City, and Amos H. Mylin of Lancaster county. Mr Lamon was not returned, and Wm. J. Newell of Philadelphia was elected to preside during the session of 1881. Senator McNeil was elected at the end of that session, but his seat was contested at the following session, and Hon. John Reyburn, of Philadelphia was elected President for the session of 1883. Hon. Amos H. Mylin of Lancaster county was elected at the end of that session and re-elected for the session of 1885. Hon. George Handy Smith of Philadelphia was elected at the end of that session and re-elected for the session of 1887. Hon. John C. Grady, also of Philadelphia, was elected at the end of that session and re-elected this winter. Now it is said that Hon. Boies Penrose of Philadelphia is slated as the next presiding officer, and probably if Col. Osbourne of that city succeeds in knocking out the democrat who knocked him out at the polls, he will ask to succeed Penrose. But what's the matter with Hon. Jno J. Macfarlane? He is one of the ablest men Philadelphia has sent to the Senate for twenty-five years, but he has never been honored with the position of Presidency of that body. These gentlemen all presided with ability, but to people throughout the State at large it looks as though Philadelphia should let up in her demands for that position, at least for a session or two, and give the countrymen a chance.

SUBSCRIBE for the MINER.

[From our own correspondent.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 29, 1889.—The subject that occupies the most time and talk among the statesmen of the Legislature, at present, is the prohibition amendment submission. It is talked about wherever one goes and really it becomes a chestnut. However, the Republicans of both Houses are in earnest in redeeming promises made that the people should have a chance to vote upon it, that the necessary legislation, for this purpose is pushed forward as rapidly as possible. On Wednesday last the House of Representatives by a vote of 132 yeas to [illegible] nays passed the submission amendment and messaged it to the Senate where it was promptly considered and reported and on Thursday last it reached and passed its second reading. A special order was then made for it for Tuesday (tomorrow) on final passage and by Wednesday it will reach Governor Beaver, who will sign it, thus making it a law.

An analysis of the vote of the House on this question shows that one hundred and twenty five Republicans and seven Democrats voted for the bill and forty five Democrats and ten Republicans voted against it. Nine Democrats and nine Republicans were absent when the vote was taken. The Republicans who voted against it were Robison, Shiras, Lemon, Richards, Bulger, Lafferty, Chalfant, David, Weaver, White, of Allegheny and Flickinger of Erie. The Democrats who voted for it were Nichols, Philadelphia, Weber and Farrel, Clearfield, Wherry, Cumberland, Skinner, Fulton, Wolf, Lycoming and McDonald, [illegible]. The absentees, who were not present at the final vote will [illegible] record themselves for or against [illegible] the honor of being on the [illegible] decisive vote belongs to those who were at their posts of duty at the proper time.

Comment on the probability of the adoption of the amendment by the people is heard everywhere and opinions are about evenly divided as to results. All the same the brazen effrontery of Prohibition party adherents in taking all credit to themselves for this legislation is, in the language of Petroleum V. Nasby, "amoozin'." The temperance society women daily crowd the lobbies, send for Senators and Members and beseech them to vote for submission, just the same as if the question was in danger. The Republican party has made its pledges it will redeem its pledges, now let the people decide by their votes whether Pennsylvania shall or shall not be a prohibition State. It is, however, to be hoped that whichever way the question may be decided, the Democratic annex Republican party smashing voters will cease their inconsistent warfare against the only party that has ever enacted temperance reforms. As a [illegible] instance of inconsistency I will only revert to the fact that A. A. Stevens of Tyrone, the hypocrite of the political third party, has inaugurated a movement looking as he says to the success of the vote on the prohibition amendment, but which the true temperance people, at least of Huntingdon Co. have repudiated and condemned. They publicly protest against the third party movement, led by Stevens as one calculated to endanger the successful issue of the campaign. But I have written enough on this subject.

The zeal of the advocates of the bill of the Patriotic Order Sons of America to float the stars and stripes at State expense, from the dome of every public school house in the State, has outrun their prudence so that all the propositions to accomplish this end will, in all probabilities, fail. The discussions on the subject in the House have been marked by bad taste, [illegible] shows and religious [illegible] by the injection into the discussion [illegible] that is calculated to make enemies rather than friends for the bill. Besides there have been several propositions looking to the accomplishment of the same end, presented by different persons and a [illegible] has sprung up as to the [illegible] of each particular proposition [illegible] of course will endanger [illegible] of all. It is a question whether or not the Legislature should not at once defeat all propositions for [illegible] legislation.

A bill has been presented in the Senate to create a new department of the State Government, to specially care for, for five years, the children who, in 1890 by reason of legal limitation of the schools will be in the Soldiers' Orphans' schools and discharged at that date. On May 31st, 1890 these schools must close under existing law. There will be 1,500 or more orphans under sixteen years of age at that time in the various schools, many of them less than twelve years old, who are without parents or relatives and if turned out into the world must go to alms houses or may be driven to pursuing a life which will ultimately land them in jails or penitentiaries. The state ought to make provision for these children until they are sixteen years old. The bill referred to continues the schools until June 1895, under a special management of a superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans' schools, who after giving bonds in approved sureties, is held liable for the proper care, treatment and education of these children, and must secure places for them at sixteen years of age, when each is discharged from a school. The proper machinery for continuing the schools is also provided in the bill. The Grand Army of the Republic of this State recognizes the necessity of caring for these children of fallen or helpless comrades but whether the bill introduced may meet with their endorsement is a question. It has been considered in committee in the Senate and reported favorable, but no action on it will be taken beyond second reading until after the Erie encampment, when it is expected "the boys" in convention will discuss it and whatever endorsement or change may there be made, will be backed by 45,000 old veterans of the Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R.

Thus far the files of both Houses contain a fair number of bills already reported from committee, (in the Senate 49, in the House 115) and the Legislature has gotten to work in earnest.

ing of the Mines and Mining Committee of the House, one day last week, when it was considering a bill to "prevent the keeping of company stores of any kind to sell to the employees any article not produced or manufactured by a company so employing laborers." There was a good attendance of representatives of the K. of L. present as well as operators of mines and producers of coal. The reason I refer to this bill is because capital and labor at once shook hands and joined the cry "turn the company store out." The measure was subsequently reported favorably to the House. Mr Boyle, the Master Workman, from Luzerne county K. of L., said to your correspondent after the meeting of the committee, that the days of labor strikes, he thought, were past, because they had always proved terribly expensive to the strikers and seldom accomplished the end sought to be gained. In the future they would appeal to arbitration and amicable settlement.

This morning in conversation with the Auditor General, the State revenues were referred to. He said the estimates from over one half the counties, outside of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, disclosed the fact that the revenue in 1888 from liquor license would be almost one and a half million dollars, yet the benefit to the State, under the high license law, would only be a little over a quarter of a million dollars. Under the old law the revenues to the state from this source were over half a million dollars. From the two counties above referred to, the State treasury would receive about $250,000 less in 1888 than it did from the same source in 1887.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has played six and sevens with the municipal governments of cities, that have organized under the act of last session, which has been declared unconstitutional. And the present Legislature comes to the front with a bill to legalize and validate all laws and ordinances passed under that act by the several cities, as classed by the unconstitutional law of 1887. Meantime a new municipal bill is being hurried along which it is thought will pass the criticism of the Supreme Court. ALCHOFT.

THE W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

This column is conducted by the Womans' Christian Temperance Union of McKean Co.

CARDINAL MANNING ON STRONG DRINK.

"For 35 years," says Cardinal Manning, "I have been priest and bishop in London, and now I approach my eightieth year I have learned some lessons and the first thing is this: the chief bar to the working of the Holy Spirit of God in the souls of men and women is intoxicating drink. I know no antagonist to that good Spirit more direct, more subtle, more stealthy, more ubiquitous than intoxicating drink. Though I have known men and women destroyed for all manner of reasons, yet I know of no cause that effects man, woman, child and home with such universality and steady power as intoxicating drink."

AN UNERRING MARKSMAN.

"Whiskey never misses fire," said a man to us the other day. No, it never does. It is sure to bring down its victim sooner or later, whether he be high or low in the social or intellectual scale. And fluttering all about him will always be the wounded hearts of mother, father, wife, children, sisters, brothers, and friends, while beyond and behind all this is too often a trail of ruined virtue and contaminating influences. At least six hearts on an average carry a lifelong, overshadowing, dreary sorrow, for every victim alcohol brings down. The undertow of all family and social life is largely silent sorrow and dreary heartache of the victims of alcohol. No, whiskey never misses fire, never.—*Advance*

TEMPERANCE.

Miss Francis E. Willard said in her address to the national convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union: When I graduated from college in 1859 there was not on the face of the earth I venture to say—certainly there was not in my native land, the most progressive land of all—a national society of women. We worked on in weakness and seclusion in loneliness and isolation. But we learned at last the gracious secret that has transformed the world for men and made them masters. From this time on the work will have in it no active organic force so strong for its uplifting as its organized mothers-hearts. The person who would win must follow a chosen path as the engine does the track, or the telegraph message the wire. This you have seen, and it has made you skilled laborers in the temperance cause. It is hard to be patient with those who are still in the A B's of total abstinence, when you are away over in the polysyllables of prohibition and its derivatives, we were all there once and it is a very hopeful place in the temperance spelling book. Let us possess our souls in patience till the storm be past, confident that those who begin where we began, with personal prohibition, will at a day not distant, see that national prohibition is the necessary sequel of the law they have made unto themselves, on the principle that what is morally wrong can never be legally right, what is legally wrong can never be politically right."

HER BROTHER.

A handsome, stately youth of sixteen years passed one day through the playground of a public school.

"There goes brother Robert," called out a little girl in the midst of a group of scholars.

"Isn't he handsome?"

"Why? Why?" cried out several voices at once. "Oh, he is so good! He never swears nor chews nor smokes tobacco, neither does he ever drink any liquors. I am so glad that I have such a brother."

The children all looked again with admiration upon the youth, when one of them earnestly remarked, "I hope my brother will be like him."

The next day two young men in a buggy drove rapidly past the same children. One of them had a cigar stump in his mouth, and he was so drunk that he could scarcely sit up. As the buggy went by the children they heard him mutter a terrible oath.

"That is Will Burton," said one of the children "he trads in a saloon, and he is drunk the greater part of his time. I would be ashamed to have such a brother."

None of them noticed that a little girl ran away and hid herself. In a few minutes her playmates missed her and hunted for her. They soon found her weeping and sobbing as if her heart would break. She refused to tell the cause of her trouble; but it was clear to all of them, as a little girl whispered to another. "That boy was her brother."

Boys, see that your actions and lives may be so that your sisters may be proud of you. Never give them any cause to be ashamed of you.

D. C. YOUNG has just received from Jamestown Knitting Mills, a new lot of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Leggins.

graphs as on Wednesday as follows:

"Prohibition amendment passed finally in the Senate this a. m. All the Republicans except two—Senators Reyburn and Upperman—voted for it. The Democrats refrained from voting except Sloan, who voted with the Republicans. The vote stood 32 ayes to 2 nays."

LITERARY NOTES.

AMERICAN CORN AND PORK IN NORWAY.

As the greater of the corn and pasture land is situated on the hill and mountain sides, its cultivation is necessarily arduous and expensive, and for every five years the farmers generally count upon one bad year, sometimes two. Either too much rain spoils the crops or early frost nights destroy the corn and potatoes. But the people do not lose heart; they try again. When they have forests or fishery, they make good their losses from these sources, or they carry on more extensive sheep and cattle farming by means of their great mountain pastures than the farm otherwise could support. The Norwegian peasants live frugally, but, notwithstanding this, their farms are generally mortgaged. They cannot compete with the great corn producing countries, especially since America has begun to supply the markets of the world with its enormous production of corn and pork. Many are now trying to confine themselves to sheep and cattle farming only, but the change involves much expense, and dispose them to easily relinquish the labor of tilling the soil, it is the noblest.—BJORNSTJERNE BJORNSON, in *Harper's Magazine* for Feburary.

The Road to Heaven.

'A map of the road to heaven, by a soul in purgatory,' writes an author and literary critic, describing his ideal, and humorously confessing his failure to attain it. But if one knows the right path he should follow it. Why, then, suffer in the purgatory of disease, when the way of escape is in plain sight? As a remedy for scrofulous affections of the throat and lungs, including consumption in the formative stage of tubercles, catarrh, chronic bronchitis, tumors and morbid growths of all kinds caused by impure or impoverished blood, Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has neither a rival nor a worthy competitor.

Chronic nasal catarrh positively cured by Dr Sage's Remedy.

A Valuable Medical Treatise.

The edition for 1889 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready and may be obtained free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States, Mexico and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one fourth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, &c., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1889 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

The Finest in the Market.

The Niagara Natural Gas Argand Burner is the finest burner in the market for natural gas—equal to 100 candle power. It uses a No. 2 Rochester chimney and can be attached to any bracket or chandelier. Can also be used with a 10 inch shade or a 5 inch globe. Price with chimney $1.25. Shades, globes and holder extra, according to quality and decoration. If your dealer does not keep these burners, send direct to us.

L. EMERY, JR. & CO.,
Sole Wholesale Agents,
Bradford, Pa., Nov. 23, 1888. tf

Go and inspect H. J. Glenn's stock of choice cigars and confectionery, at his news depot, and confectionery store, at East Smethport. He keeps the best 5 cent cigar that can be obtained and his confectionery is always choice and fresh. The latest popular novels can always be found at his place.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNTS OF ADministrators having been settled in the office of the Register the same will be presented for confirmation at the Orphan's Court to be held at Smethport, in and for the county of McKean and state of Pennsylvania on the fourth Monday of February A. D. 1889.

First and final account of Albura Crandall administrator of the estate of L. Franklin Loop, deceased.

First and final account to this date of I. B. Prosser administrator of the estate of W. N. Corwin, deceased.

J. M. McELROY, Register
H. M. CHOATE, Deputy
Smethport Pa., January 28, 1889. 4t.

MANHOOD
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on the radical cure of SPERMATORRHŒA or incapacity induced by excess of early indiscretion.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates from a thirty years successful practice that the alarming consequences of early error may be radically cured, pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

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petition and be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of McKean County, at Smethport, Pa., on Monday, February 11th 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m., to transfer the hotel license of George Griffith, dated May 17th, 1888, to Frank Deitz, of Kane, McKean county, Pa., formerly Liveryman, said license being for a hotel on the east side of Fraley street, in the borough of Kane, said county, and known as the "Centennial Hotel."

APPLE & BOUTON,
Jany 24, 1889 3t. Attorneys

Court Proclamation.

The Hon A. G. OLMSTED President Judge of the court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, quarter sessions of the peace, orphans and court of Common Pleas for the county of McKean has issued his precept, bearing date Friday, Dec. 14th 1888, and to me directed, for holding a court of common pleas at the borough of Smethport, on Monday the 11th day of Feb., 1889, and to continue one week.

Dated at Smethport, Jan. 24th, 1889, and in the 113th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

W. B. CLARKE, Sheriff.

TRIAL LIST.

For Second Monday of February, A. D. 1889

1. W. I. Chrisman vs. I. F. Willets and Anna Willets wife of I. F. Willets, in right of said wife. George Phillips and Isaac Willets, No. 275 May term, 1882. Ejectment. Plea—Not guilty. Dft. Joinders of L. F. Willets and George filed.

2. George M. Hays vs. Erie Railway Co., now New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company. No. 437, February term, 1882. Trespass on the case. Plea—Not guilty and nul tiel corporation and that there is not now nor on the day of purchase of the writ in this case, nor was there ever any such corporation as the Erie Railway Company, now New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company.

3. O. D. Gallup vs. D. O. Gallup and Wm. Evans, terre tenants. No. 84, February term, 1886. Sci. Fa. to revive judgment. Plea—Payment with leave, &c.

4. Frank Pullman now for use of Walter B. Archibald vs. M. J. Smith. No. 40, December term, 1886. Summons of a plea that he keep with him the covenants made by him the defendant with the plaintiff according to the force and effect of certain articles of agreement heretofore made between them. Plea—Non-assumpsit, set off and payment with leave, &c.

5. John Elliott vs. Frank N. Taylor. No. 9, December term, 1886. Appeal. Plea—Nil debit.

6. F. N. Howard vs. C. H. Foster. No. 4, February term, 1887. Appeal. Plea—Nil debit.

7. J. W. Beacom vs. Stephen Hoyt, L. B. Foster and Leon Foster. No. 479, May term, 1887. Replevin. Plea—Non Cepit and Property.

8. Morris Heron, Cannister vs. T. G. Smith Crandl. No. 30, October term, 1887. Appeal. Plea—Nil Debit.

9. C. C. Melvin and Peter T. Kennedy vs. The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Co. No. [illegible], October term, 1887. Trespass. Plea—Filed.

10. Samuel McCaughry and Hart Harris, doing business as McCaughry & Harris, vs. W. K. Laney and J. W. Churchill partners as Laney & Churchill. No. 218, December term, 1887. Appeal. Plea—Nil Debit.

11. Frank Carpenter vs. Patrick Lawton. No. 284 December term, 1887. Appeal. Plea—Nil Debit.

12. James Halpin vs. The New York Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co. No. 150, May term, 1888. Trespass. Plea—Not guilty.

13. James Wilson vs. The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad Company. No. 15, May term, 1888. Trespass. Plea—Not guilty.

14. Frank M. Webster vs. C. S. Whitney and S. A. Wheeler, as Whitney & Wheeler. No. 188, October term 1888. Appeal of S. A. Wheeler. Plea—Non assumpsit.

15. F. W. Meese vs. Clara M. Karlson, Administratrix cum testamento annexo of G. L. Karlson, deceased. No. 225, October term, 1888. Assumpsit. Plea—Non-assumpsit, payment, payment with leave, &c.

16. Neil Triplet vs. A. Joseph. No. 249, October term, 1888. Appeal. Plea—Non assumpsit.

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Were $100, Now $75, all kinds of coverings.
" 75, " 50, " " "
" 50, " 35, " " "

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" 85, " 65, " "
" 50, " 35, " "

100 SIDEBOARDS.

Were $100, Now $75, all woods.
" 90, " 70, " "
" 50, " 30, " "
" 40, " 25, " "

150 DINING-ROOM TABLES

Were $75, Now $35, all woods
" 55, " 35, " "
" 35, " 19, " "

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Notice.

WHEREAS, Letters of Administration to the estate of George P. Abbey, late of Smethport, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay to

JOHN D. ABBEY, Administrator
1-19-3w East Smethport, Pa.

Administrator's Notice.

ESTATE of William H. Martin, deceased. Letters of administration on the estate of William H. Martin, late of Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, deceased, have been granted to E. L. Keenan, residing in Smethport, McKean county, Pennsylvania, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

E. L. KEENAN, Administrator.
Smethport, Jan. 16, 1889.-6t.

Having taken the agency for the Celebrated

IVERS & POND PIANO,

of Boston, and the

STORY and CLARK ORGAN,

of Chicago, (Instruments equaled by few, and excelled by no other makes, except in prices.) I will sell them on time and

EASY PAYMENTS,

by the month, or quarter, to suit customers.

They are warranted for five years, and if after a trial of from three to six months, they fall below the recommend, will be removed at the Companys expense, and

MONEY REFUNDED.

Liberal discounts on

CASH SALES.

A reasonable price allowed for old instruments in exchange for new.

MRS. M. E. RICHMOND,
Smethport, Pa.

BROWNELL BROS

HAVE AN IMMENSE

FALL and WINTER STOCK

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

A FULL LINE OF

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS

ETC., ETC.

OUR MOTTO—"Justice to all."

Smethport, - Pa.

January 1, 1886.

BARBER SHOP

ALFRED STURDVIENT

Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally that he has moved his Barber Shop into his recently finished and commodious new Marble Front building next door to W. D. Gallup's store, Main street, where he is prepared to do

SHAVING AND HAIRDRESSING

In the latest style of the art. None but first-class workmen employed.

☞ BATH ROOMS ATTACHED.

J. W. PIKE,

TONSORIAL * ARTIST!

—Special attention given to cutting Ladies' Bangs in all the leading styles. Ladies can feel perfectly safe in calling at my shop, as the strictest order is maintained.

Hair Tonic and Dandruff Cures for sale.

Shop one door east of Chautauqua House, Smethport, Pa. vol23no35

Assignees Notice.

In the matter of the Assignment of Henry C. Meech, late of Liberty Township, McKean Co., Pa., for benefit of Creditors.	In the Court of Common Pleas of McKean Co. Pa. No. 421, Dec. Term, 1887.

To all parties concerned. Take notice that J. T. McLaughlin, Assignee of Henry C. Meech, has filed his account of his trust as such assignee, and that the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas for allowance, at a session of said court to be held at Smethport, Pa., on Monday, February 25th, A. D. 1889. And the same will then be allowed and confirmed, unless cause be shown why the same should not be so allowed and confirmed.

J. M. McELROY, Prothonotary.
HUGH P. BRAWLEY, Deputy.
J. W. BOUTON,
O. L. SNYDER,
Attorneys.
Smethport, Pa., Jan. 10, 1889. 1-18-4t

WAGON,

Carriage and Blacksmith Shop,

WATER ST., SMETHPORT, PA.

Wm. Messer, - Prop'r.

HORSESHOEING

A SPECIALTY.

The Greatest Care Taken in Shoeing Horses with

Bad Feet!

MASON & HAMLIN

The cabinet organ was introduced in its present form by Mason & Hamlin in 1861. Other makers followed in the manufacture of these instruments, but the Mason & Hamlin Organs have always maintained their supremacy as the best in the world.

Mason & Hamlin offer, as demonstration of the unequaled excellence of their organs, the fact that at all of the great World's Exhibitions, since that of Paris, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, they have invariably taken the highest honors. Illustrated catalogues free.

ORGANS $22 TO $900.

Mason & Hamlin do not hesitate to make the extraordinary claim for their pianos, that they are superior to all others. They recognize the high excellence achieved by other leading makers in the art of piano building, but still claim superiority. This they attribute solely to the remarkable improvement introduced by them in the year 1882, and now known as the "MASON & HAMLIN PIANO STRINGER," by the use of which is secured the greatest possible purity and refinement of tone, together with greatly increased capacity to stand in tune and other important advantages.

PIANOS

A circular, containing testimonials from three hundred purchasers, musicians, and tuners, sent, together with descriptive catalogue, to any applicant.

Pianos and Organs sold for cash or easy payments; also rented.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO.
BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO.

GLEASON & LEMMLER

Dealers in and Manufacturers of

HARNESS

OF EVERY STYLE AND CHARACTER

Which they will sell at the

LOWEST RATES.

They also keep a full supply of

Saddles, Blankets,
Whips, Etc.

Also a large and complete invoice of

TRUNKS & VALISES

Which they propose to sell at manufacturers' prices. Call and examine our stock and prices and become satisfied that it is a waste of time to look elsewhere for goods we sell. We are selling our goods as low as any house west of New York for quality.

GLEASON & LEMMLER.

Smethport, Pa., March 18, 1886.

BUCKTAIL HOTEL

Kane, Pa. R. E. Locke, Proprietor.

Remodeled and refurnished, and one of the best hotels in McKean County.

McKean County Miner

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

[illegible] shows the time to which paid. If you want the address of your paper changed, give the old address as well as the new one. If you want your paper stopped, pay arrearages [illegible] will continue it [illegible] whether you take it from the office or not. If you do not get the paper regularly let us know. [illegible] with the mails when not received.

Smethport, Pa., Feb. 1, 1889.

[illegible], Local Editor.

LOCAL AND HUMOROUS.

Volume 26.

Lent begins March 6th.

Spring elections February 19th.

February. Mar[illegible] toward ethereal mildness?

The merchants with a booming trade, are happy.

Much sickness is reported in and about Port Allegany.

The lumbermen have alternate hopes and fears these days.

Mercantile Appraiser Shaw is going the rounds of the county.

We have not been favored with any very bright weather as yet.

The lumbermen are hauling a vast amount of logs and timber at present.

Theatrical combinations have been [illegible] so far this season.

The merchant tailors are already getting their stock of spring goods.

The next term of civil court convenes February 11th, the second Monday.

The Olean *Times* has been changed from a morning to an evening paper.

Some interesting reading matter can be found on the 4th page of this issue.

Borough and township elections will be held two weeks from next Tuesday.

Some [illegible] ice is being taken from the pond to fill the ice houses.

The prospects look exceedingly rosy at this writing for a continued spell of good sleighing.

Mr Joseph [illegible] has been admitted as partner in the firm of M. A. Lillibridge & Co, Port Allegany.

The Postmaster General's report of [illegible] mail matter for the past year shows an increase of [illegible] per cent.

Those who are fortunate enough to be up early are favored with beautiful mid-winter morning scenes of late.

—Superfluous hair is now removed by means of electricity. It is a safe and painless operation and a permanent cure.

—Special trains will be run from Kane and Smethport to Bradford for the performance of "Michael Strogoff" to-morrow evening.

—Thomas Harrington formerly editor of the Coudersport *Workman* will, it is said, return to that place and again assume editorial charge of that paper.

—Patents were granted within the past few days to G. Corbett of Bradford for a rig to oil well drills, to J. P. Dill of Ridgway for pipe coupling and to R. [illegible] of Warren for pump.

—Although we agree with our esteemed contemporary the Eldred *Eagle* in regard to rumored spring building booms, we hold that the rumor of the Smethport boom is a dead certainty.

A correspondent of the *Reporter* in last week's Item mentions Rogers' brook as a stream up Potatoe Creek. There is no stream of that name emptying into Potatoe Creek. He probably referred to [illegible] brook.

The suit of L. Emery, Jr. vs. Jno. Dolph, et. al. which was on trial last week when we went to press, was settled before the case was submitted to the jury, by the defendants paying Senator Emery $5,000.

The last story from the pen of the immortal Irving, that we will publish, appears on the first page of this issue and embraces Tom Walker's encounter with His Satanic Majesty, while searching for the fabled treasures of Captain Kidd.

St. Valentine's day is the next in order, on the 14th inst. It is to be hoped that the MINER force will not be remembered on that day with the same complimentary and highly colored communications in that respect that they received last year.

A two-year old child of J. M. Garren, of [illegible], was poisoned last week by swallowing corrosive sublimate, a bottle of which had carelessly been left within reach. The sufferings of the little one previous to death is said to have been horrible to see.

A [illegible] will be given on Friday evening, February 22nd, at the Willow [illegible] House, [illegible] Corydon township. Music will be furnished by the Cattaraugus band. A good time is anticipated and with [illegible] at two dollars [illegible] can enjoy themselves.

James Maguire, Esq., proprietor of the W. N. Y. & P. omnibus route, has recently purchased a new conveyance from the Cortland Manufacturing company for the accommodation of the traveling public. The new bus is a beauty, and Jim intends putting it to use in the spring.

Lumberman Gifford contemplates some important improvements in his two mills in this place during the present year in view of more extensive operations than ever before in the manufacture of lumber. The upper mill is to have a new and more capacious boiler while the lower mill is to be supplied with a large [illegible] saw.

Comrade B. G. Bartle will produce the military drama of "The Dutch Recruit or The Blue and Gray," under the auspices of Post 347, G. A. R., at Kittredge Opera House, on Wednesday evening, Feb'y 27th. The proceeds, beyond expenses, will be applied to the Monument Fund business.

Judge Hamlin's green house back of his residence in this borough is a delightful place to visit these days. It is like being transported from the frozen regions of the north to the flower beds of Florida. The choicest of roses and in fact nearly every flower known to the florist can be found there in full bloom. A delicious fragrance pervades the entire building.

We received a communication from Prattsville a few days since signed "Prohibition." The signature indicates the character of the epistle. The author ought to possess sufficient intelligence to know that anonymous communications are usually consigned to the waste basket by newspaper men, but if this Republican [illegible] will send us his name, we will give further attention to his epistle.

—The elegant and blundering knight of the shears and paste pot, who, on Saturday evening last, nearly threw a young lady from her feet, opposite the MINER office, by pressing too energetically along through the [illegible], and was under the circumstances very graciously pardoned, wishes to doubly apologize for his carelessness, and if said lady will kindly discover herself to the victim, he will be forever grateful.

—A localiser at the oil metropolis will contribute some spicy news from that city to the columns of the MINER hereafter.

—On Friday evening, February 8th, the Farmers' Valley E. A. U. will give a dance at Schoonerman Hall. A jolly good time is promised to all who attend. Tickets, for dance and supper, $1.50.

—We have about a ton of valuable books piled up in the basement of the MINER office which we would be glad to give to our patrons. Among these is quite a number of copies of the last edition of Smull's hand book and of the Pennsylvania agricultural report.

—W. L. MacGowan the former well-known Principal of our graded school, who is now Superintendent of the Olean public schools, has recently started a savings bank in the institutions of learning in that city. The innovation is original with the Professor and is only a repetition of the many brilliant methods he has established in other schools for the advancement of moral and physical culture.

—Thursday evening of last week quite a delegation of Post No 347, G. A. R. accompanied by ladies of the Relief Corps paid a surprise visit to the Methodist parsonage, and spent the evening with comrade Chandler and his wife. At the proper time the ladies opened their baskets and served refreshments, such as would delight any professional caterer to spread. A very pleasant social time was enjoyed. The party left a number of articles of very substantial value as tokens of regard.

—Sleighing parties are not as popular as they were in ye olden times. Indeed the young people of to-day do not, as they did some 15 years ago—bundle up in the ecstacy of anticipated delight, and with their cooing lover's arms about their waists, and their shapely feet and ankles buried in a mass of straw, listen to each other's silvery ring of laughter on the frosty air of the moonlight night, or to the "tintinnabulation of the bells," while they are drawn swiftly over the glistening snow by a fiery span.

—A young man of this place while puffing an opium soaked coffin nail, or one of the sweet scented cigarettes of recent manufacture, enquired of Dr Pierce, our well known dentist, if the taking of gas for dental operations was injurious. The doctor replied with due gravity that the inhaling of the smoke of one cigarette was more harmful than the taking of gas every day for a year. The young man smiled a consuming smoke and relapsed into the tranquil Mongolian state of bliss.

—Secure your reserved seat tickets in advance for the wonderful Fall family, which appears for the first (and probably the last) time, at Kittredge Opera House under the auspices of the Band, on the 22nd inst. This world renowned English musical family has appeared in all the large cities of the United States and the criticism of the press in their behalf is evidence that their productions are certainly wonderful. Tickets may be procured of the following gentlemen: F. H. Bartle, W. P. Eckels and F. W. Brownell. Also may be procured at the office.

—Physically speaking, there are some tough nuts in the legal fraternity of the county seat, who do not hesitate to depart from the charms of "somnus" realms, at an early hour of "the incense breathing Morn," and take a short appetizing walk of a dozen miles to promote a healthy state of the gastric secretion. John N. Apple, one of our prominent attorneys is counted among the foremost of these Herculean pedestrians. This giant, on one of the recent unseasonable Indian summer days, in his ambles through the rural districts on professional business, covered thirteen miles of territory.

—There is a little excitement in Lancaster over the arrest and imprisonment of a citizen on the charge of profanity. As is generally known, there is in existence a law in this State, nearly a hundred years old, which provides penalties for swearing in the name of the Trinity, but it is generally regarded as a dead letter, hence the attention attracted by its enforcement in Lancaster. The penalty is sixty seven cents fine or twenty four hours imprisonment for each such oath sworn. The Lancaster man swore three times. One of his neighbors caused him to be arrested. He was taken before a magistrate, who sent him to jail for three days.

—On Friday of last week Mrs. H. A. Burdick of Port Allegany, was brought to Smethport and is now an inmate of the county alms house. This case is a particularly distressing one. About a year ago Burdick left for parts unknown leaving his invalid wife and two children, a boy of about 13 and a girl of 11 years of age. Since that time the mother has grown worse, at present she being partially paralysed and not in her right mind. Despite the noble efforts of the children to maintain a livelihood, they were forced to yield to the inevitable and have the mother brought to the poor house, but not until their household effects had been sold by unfeeling creditors. We understand that she will be under the care of her daughter who arrived here on Wednesday.

—Crowley was a chimpanzee. He was an interesting feature at our zoological museum, and his human traits offered much amusement to visitors. Crowley's portrait, and a description of his antics, was published in the *Scientific American* of October 23, 1880. He died a few months ago, and his brain has been examined by Dr. Spitzka, who finds that it weighs less than one-third that of a human brain, but in the course of the examination he made an important discovery. At the floor of the fourth ventricle in intelligent persons there are what are called auditory streaks, which are supposed to have something to do with hearing and the power to distinguish the different words of a language, and in the brain of this chimpanzee were found faint white streaks in this area—a fact more remarkable when it is borne in mind that in deaf mutes these auditory streaks are not to be found.—*Scientific American.*

—A very unfortunate runaway incident occurred last Tuesday, about 8 a. m. Shortly previous to that time Turnkey DeGarmo had harnessed Sheriff Clarke's spotted team and driven them from their quarters in the Dean livery barn, to the jail, where he finally delivered the team over to the Sheriff. That gentleman was hardly seated in the sleigh before the horses started off on the run. Their course was eastward on King street, and as they dashed on their way Mr. Clarke was thrown out of the cutter near the residence of J. A. McKean without serious injury. The horses continued their rapid pace till they arrived at the street running at right angles with King street, just west of the residence of S. A. Backus. Here they turned and reaching Main street, started up town, and continued in that direction till they arrived in front of the opera house, where the cutter striking a lamp post was completely demoralized—smashed into a shapeless mass. The horses were stopped a short distance farther on.

PERSONAL MENTION.

We would deem it a favor if those having friends visiting in this place would notify us by postal or by leaving a notice at this office.

John Rice, of Port Allegany, was in town Tuesday.

W. T. Schultz drove over from Port Allegany Tuesday.

J. H. Fate and Jacob Hafner came down from Clermont Wednesday.

Mrs. T. A. Morrison passed Friday and Saturday last with Bradford friends.

Mrs. J. F. McClure and Miss Fannie, are visiting friends in Buffalo this week.

Dan Casey, of Silver Lake, is spending a few weeks with his niece, Mrs. George Gerrit.

Miss Gertie McClure, of Coudersport, passed Sunday with her aunt, Mrs. J. F. McClure.

A. R. Vanderbilt, Esq., of Port Allegany, dropped in to see us while in town last Friday.

W. P. Evens, the veteran Republican from Norwich township, was a caller at this office yesterday.

L. P. Lord, of Norwich township, was taking in the sights of Smethport last Monday. He was in search of teams.

Mr and Mrs. Henry S. Sartwell and daughter, Ethel, of Olean, passed Sunday in town with Mr and Mrs. L. K. Sartwell.

M. A. Lillibridge, one of Port Allegany's most enterprising business men, called at the MINER office on Wednesday last.

John Hussey, Esq. of Gardeau, this county who is in the lumber business in that place, passes his Sundays at his home in this township.

Bruce McCarty, brother of our Main street confectioner, departed last Tuesday for Muncy, Pa., where he will visit his parents for some weeks.

W. L. Becker, Treasurer of the Chautauqua county (N. Y.) Republican Committee was in town Wednesday the guest of G. R. Brownell.

M. A. Lillibridge and "Biff" Rounseville of Coudersport have entered into copartnership and will open a drug store at Johnsonburg in the near future.

Miss Marion Saunders, granddaughter of Mr and Mrs. W. J. Colegrove of this borough, is visiting in Washington, D. C., where she will remain this winter.

B. D. Acre of Corydon township was a juror last week and was compelled to listen for three days to the wrangling of the lawyers in the big oil suit. It is not strange that he was taken sick during the trial.

E. J. Norman manager of the celebrated Rock Band Concert Company was in town last Friday and made arrangements with the Band for the appearance of this wonderful musical company under the auspices of that organization on Washington's birthday next.

February Elections.

On the 19th of this month the electors throughout the State choose their municipal officers for the ensuing year. So far as the borough of Smethport is concerned very little interest is shown as to who the successors of the present officials will be. In the township of Keating Messrs. Herman Young and A. J. Bond have made such an excellent record as supervisors that they will undoubtedly be elected to succeed themselves. J. S. Reynolds, of East Smethport, is prominently named for justice of the peace, and the suggestion seems to meet with favor on every hand. We have not heard who will seek the other township positions. In this connection we desire to call attention to the duties of officers in relation to the indebtedness of municipal corporations. The law reads as follows:

"The corporate authority of every municipality shall annually, in the month of January, prepare and publish in at least two newspapers of said municipality or county in which the same are situated, if so many be printed therein, showing in detail the indebtedness, assets, etc. of the corporation, etc.," and a failure to do so is punishable by a fine not exceeding $1,000."

In referring to this law the Emporium *Independent*, very properly says: "This is important to the general public as a compliance therewith would show them just what their officials have been doing and that too just before the February election, and would enable voters to decide as to their fitness and whether it would be policy to continue them in office. This was no doubt the intention of the law makers at the time of its enactment."

The Secret of Health.

Don't worry.

Don't hurry. "Too swift arrives as tardy as too slow."

"Simplify! Simplify! Simplify!"

Don't overeat. Don't starve. "Let your moderation be known to all men."

Court the fresh air day and night. "Oh, if you knew what was in the air!"

Sleep and rest abundantly. "Sleep is Nature's benediction."

Spend less nervous energy each day than you make.

Be cheerful. "A light heart lives long."

Think only healthful thoughts. "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he."

"Seek peace and pursue it."

"Work like a man, but don't be worked to death."

Avoid passion and excitement. "A moment's anger may be fatal."

Associate with healthy people. "Health is contagious as well as disease."

Don't carry the whole world on your shoulders, far less the universe. "Trust the eternal."

"Never despair. "Lost hope is a fatal disease."

"If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them."

An Evening of Fun.

To enjoy yourself go to Kittredge Opera House Tuesday evening, February 5th, and hear selections from "Sweet Cicily," Josiah Allen's wife's best work, which is overflowing with quaint, original fun, given in Mrs. Ida W. Chapman's most entertaining manner, that will make you laugh in spite of yourself. The entertainment will be given under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. The Band will be in attendance and intersperse the laughter with lively music. General admission, 30 cents, reserved seats, 20 cents, children, under 15 years, 10 cents. Tickets on sale at Armstrong's Saturday.

The Rock Harmonicon—the Musical Wonder of the Age.

Arrangements have been made with the manager of the world renowned English musical family to give one of their unique entertainments at Kittredge Opera House on Friday evening, February 22d, under the auspices of the Smethport Band. The boys should be well supported on this occasion as it will give our people an opportunity of witnessing the most extraordinary musical performance ever seen in this or any other country. Next week we will give our readers a brief description of this wonderful musical instrument.

Vick's Floral Guide.

The seed establishment of James Vick, Rochester, N. Y., is renowned for mailing the handsomest catalogue of any house in the country, besides furnishing the very finest seeds for all purposes. This year the Vick catalogue is the handsomest ever issued from that house, all previous efforts being surpassed. Any one who desires a copy of this beautiful periodical, which contains a vast amount of information in reference to gardening, flower, shrub and tree culture, can procure the same as well as 15 cents worth of seed by sending 15 cents to James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

$10, $15 and $5 in Prizes.

Given for the largest List of words made from the six letters o-n-w-a-r-d. For rules send to E. D. Westbrook, Olean, N. Y.

Call and Settle.

Those of my customers who are indebted to me are requested to call and settle at once. MRS. T. D. NASH.

"MINER" MUSINGS.

BY DANGLE'S.

President William Henry Harrison, grandfather of Benjamin Harrison, President-elect, was a man of kind and generous feelings, noble impulses and who believed in a practical, common-sense view of things in general, and in the application of moral precepts to guard against the commission of crime. In his early life he was once engaged in assisting the gardener to adjust some grape vines. The latter remarked that there would be little use of training the vines, so far as any fruit was concerned, as the boys would come on Sundays, while the family were at church, and steal all the grapes and he suggested to the General, as a guard against such a loss, that he should purchase an active watchdog. "It would be better," replied General Harrison, "to employ an active Sabbath school teacher. A dog might take care of the grapes, but a good Sabbath school teacher will take care of the grapes and the boys too." Here is an application of the rule "that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

—§—

A man of but few words, but of marked positive character and note for short, practical sentences, said once of a penurious and grasping man, whom no one loved, but everybody hated. "He would make an economical shoemaker, being so much of a hog that he had only to reach around to his back, for the purpose of procuring his bristles."

—§—

"How do you like our new minister?" said Mrs. A. to a lady member of a church congregation.

"Oh he will do very well," replied Mrs. B., "but then his wife, she is not going to fill the bill in any sense."

"Why I am surprised to hear you talk so," said Mrs. A. "In what respect is our minister's wife deficient?"

Mrs. B.—"She takes no part in our sewing society where garments are made to clothe the little heathen children. She scarcely ever makes a call upon her sister members of the church, is seldom at the Sunday school. True she is somewhat regular in her attendance upon the Sunday school service but during the other days of the week she remains at home as if we were not fit associates for the wife of our minister."

Mrs. A.—"But my dear woman did it ever occur to you that the wife of a minister with a family of small children and whose husband does not receive a salary sufficient to support that family and keep a hired girl had home cares and household duties that were a positive hindrance to the discharge of any outside considerations? The fact is, the members of a church congregation, the ladies particularly, are too apt to think that a minister's wife has nothing else to do but make daily visitations among the sisters of the church. She must know all that is going on in the neighborhood, and what is more, she must keep her mind stored with all she hears, that she may impart the same to others. She must be the president, secretary, treasurer and general factotum of the sewing society, and must not under pain of displeasure decline. It is strange how much is required of a minister's wife by people who stop not to think or reason. A pastor's wife who properly regards the comforts of a home, her husband and children and fulfills all the domestic cares devolving upon her, without the help of others, does all that ought consistently to be required of her, is respected in the community in which she lives and is blameless in the sight of God. No, Mrs B., censure not the wife of our pastor. She could not, without injury to her health, do all the things you seem to require of her and a little reflection on your part and on the part of the sisters who seem to be of the same opinion as yourself, would disabuse your minds of a fallacy that is becoming too popular in many communities."

—§—

The following paragraph clipped from the last issue of the MINER, was read with much regret by many of its readers:

"The revival meetings lately held in East Smethport by the Revs. Chandler and Willaban of the Methodist and Baptist churches of this place were broken up recently by the disturbances produced by some of the gentlemanly (?) youths of the former place."

Rambler in search for particulars regarding the meetings above alluded to, has unearthed the following: It appears that the meetings in question have been held in the district school house at East Smethport, and a number of rowdy youths have been in the habit of disturbing the exercises, and finally became so bold as to commit depredations very unbecoming in the school room. The school directors fearing that public property might be destroyed by the acts of those rowdy boys, decided to close the doors of the house from the holding of such meetings in the future. The boys, it is understood, have been kindly remonstrated with but to no avail. Now without any reflection upon the school directors, who doubtless acted conscientiously, would it not have been more appropriate to have placed a strong police force in the school house every evening of the meetings, with directions to inflict summary punishment upon every disturber. When it was ascertained that "neither kind words nor tufts of grass would do," if there is any "virtue left in stones" the application should have been made. Things have come to a pretty pass indeed when a few unruly boys are permitted to disturb a religious meeting, or any other in fact, and go unwhipped of justice. A public example made of even one of these chaps would have been a sound moral lesson and productive of good results. For the good name of East Smethport, it is hoped that no necessity will exist for any further record of such disgraceful proceedings.

—§—

A beautiful and interesting incident occurred a few days since upon the occasion of the death and funeral of little Jimmie, son of County Commissioner Anglum and his estimable wife. The deceased was a bright, interesting boy, beloved by all his associates in the school. On the occasion of consigning the remains to the silent tomb, the department of the school of which the dear boy was a scholar, adjourned, and with a profusion of beautiful flowers followed the body to St. Elizabeth Catholic Cemetery. What more eloquent tribute could be paid to the memory of the deceased than this simple act of affection on the part of the teacher and the young lad's associates? We can rear monuments over the remains of our friends, but these silent mechanical structures can never reach nearer heaven than this beautiful token of love and respect. That lovely songstress, Mrs. Southey, in one of her sparkling melodies, gives this earthly comfort to the afflicted parents:

> "'Tis ever thus—'tis ever thus, with all that's best below,
> The dearest, noblest, loveliest, are always first to go,
> The bird that sings the sweetest, the pine that crowns the rock,
> The glory of the garden, the flower of the flock."

M. A. LILLIBRIDGE & Co, Port Allegany, are selling goods cheaper than any firm in the county.

YOUNG FOLK'S DEPARTMENT.

NOTE.—All communications intended for this department should be addressed to
MRS. MALY A. WALLACE,
BRADFORD, PA.

PUTTING OFF

> "It surely cannot matter much
> I'll leave it yet a day;
> It's such a very little thing,"
> How often do we say.
>
> A little duty still deferred,
> Will end in "never done;"
> And "by and by is time enough"
> Has ruined many a one.

SOME ODDS AND ENDS

The foundation of education is thoroughness.

Count as lost the day in which you have done no good.

It is better to be nobly remembered than nobly born.

EDITOR'S CHAT

We presume you have decided that we have forgotten all about the prizes, but such is not the case. There was no paper holiday week, and we were crowded out the week following which interfered with our plans somewhat. We closed the contest with the answers to queries in last week's MINER, and we have thought it best to let our contributors award the prizes, but in so doing you must add 3 to Gem's list of correct answers, which, by an oversight, she was not given credit for in the MINER of the 18th ult. Begin with the answers in December 21, and close with those of January 25. Now how many will tell me correctly to whom the prizes should be given?

We fear "Chestnut Burr" is not much interested in historical matters, as she has never replied to a single query, and this week she sends a number of "conundrums," and "additions," and asks us to publish them for the young folks to solve. Do the best you can for her, and perhaps you can return the compliment by sending some nuts for her to crack. She has sent replies which will appear in two weeks, but you will each be given credit for the number you correctly solve.

HISTORICAL.

1] The first newspaper was published in England in the year 1588.

2] South Carolina was the first state to secede. It seceded December 20 1860.

3] Nearly all of the leading Union and Rebel Generals were educated at West Point at the military academy. It is situated on the west bank of the Hudson river fifty miles above New York city.

4] The northerners who went south after the war were given the name "carpet baggers."

5] In the year 1780 the act was passed providing for the gradual abolishing of slavery in Pennsylvania.

LESSON XII

1] What does the name "Santa Fe" signify? MARY J. HOLMES.

2] Where is the Sargossa sea?

3] Of what great orator and statesman is it said that he cried, when first called upon to speak in school?

4] Is every year divisible by four leap year?

5] Why was February given only 28 days and all the others 30 or 31?

MAGGIE A.

BIBLE STUDY.

1] Jonathan was the author of the fable about the trees anointing a king over them.

2] The second book of the bible was called Exodus from the principal events recorded in it, the departure of the Hebrews from Egypt, and contains the history of that people from the death of Joseph until the building of the tabernacle.

3] Absalom was buried under an oak called the "rock of weeping."

4] Eli when he heard the Ark of God was taken by the Philistines fell from his seat backward and was killed.

LESSON XII

1] In what part of Egypt were there no flies?

2] What prophecy of Jeremiah is applicable to Jefferson Davis, who tried to escape capture by being disguised as a woman?

3] Who stirred up a riot against Paul at Ephesus?

CONUNDRUMS.

1] Why is it that a dumb man cannot crack?

2] When is bread like an umbrella?

3] What is the largest lock to pick?

4] Why is a sick Jew like a diamond?

ADDITIONS.

Add a young goat to a short sleep, and make to seize and carry away by force.

Add a small winged animal, to shooting birds, and make catching birds at night.

Add wealth to a dog that scents game, and make a man who seeks to marry a rich woman. CHESTNUT BURR.

The editor wants to say a word to the young people in regard to reading. The poet Wordsworth says: "And books we know are a substantial world both pure and good. Round these, with tendrils strong as flesh and blood our pastimes and our happiness will grow."

One of the first things to be considered is that we cannot read everything. "Haste makes waste" in reading as in everything else and the habit of reckless, rapid reading, if acquired, will soon totally unfit you for deep, hard study. Have patience to read slowly and carefully and understandingly and you will be rewarded with the knowledge that lasts. "What shall we read?" is another question often asked. A rule laid down to young students is to read only the best of everything. And above all let our boys beware of the "blood and thunder" stories with yellow backs. And our girls of those novels whose characters are unnatural and present wrong views of life, such is most of the serial stories in the newspapers of the day contain. Yes my dear boys and girls remember the advice of a friend and do not allow yourselves to acquire the habit of reading trashy, coarse, slangy, ungrammatical literature, but read those works which will advance you in thought and help you to attain to higher ideals.

NICE large potatoes free from worm holes at D. C. Young's.

List of Traverse Jurors

The following gentlemen have been drawn to serve on jury for the term commencing Monday, February 11th:

Archibald, W. B.—Eldred.
Acre, B. D.—Keating.
Baker, J. R.—Liberty.
Baylor, James—Bradford City.
Berry, Jabe—Foster, Derrick.
Brown, C. F.—Kane.
Bergwald, Oscar—Bradford City.
Burdick, Libert—Norwich T'p.
Booth, A. B.—Bradford City.
Bird, John—Bradford City.
Clark, F. B.—Bradford City.
Colegrove, W. J.—Smethport.
Craker, John W.—Otto, Summit.
Caple, John—Annin T'p.
Dill, F. C.—Bradford City.
Doane, Frank—Eldred Boro.
Dickinson, J.—Kendall Boro.
Fitzpatrick, Wm.—Kane.
Gates, R. J.—Lafayette.
Groves, T. W.—Bradford City.
Huntley, C.—Duke Centre.
Hupey, Thos.—Keating.
Healy, B.—Bradford City.
Hummel, John—Otto, Rixford.
Heath, E. E.—Liberty T'p.
Haggerty, M. A.—Kendall Boro.
Ingalsby, Maynard, Bradford.
Kane, Elisha K.—Wetmore.
Moore, F. H.—Foster.
Mitchell, J. K.—Kendall Boro.
Moody, Gilbert—Eldred.
Mallory, Philip—Kendall Boro.
McCord, Truman—Port Allegany.
Peters, Thos. D.—Bradford City.
Pratt, W. H.—Hamilton.
Ralph, I. C.—Bradford City.
Richards, John—Ceres T'p.
Southwick, Samuel—Keating.
Tate, J. H.—Sergeant T'p.
Weaver, H. P.—Wetmore.

Tickets to All Parts of the World.

If you are going to Arkansas, Minnesota, or any place in the West or Europe, it will pay you to write to John O. Sonbergh, General Steamship and Western Land Agent, Clermont, Pa., for prices, free circulars, maps, &c. It's strange, but still it's true, that tickets can be bought from him just as cheap as they can be purchased in any city. Lands and improved farms for sale in Minnesota, Dakota, Arkansas, California, Washington Territory, Iowa and Nebraska. Address JNO. O. SONBERGH,
1-25-tf Clermont, Pa.

Subscribe for the MINER.

BREEZY BRADFORD.

The Miner Man Sends a Newsy Letter From the Oil Metropolis.

BRADFORD, January 31.

L. J. Chambers of New York, is in the city.

Prothonotary J. M. McElroy was in the city yesterday.

Deputy Sheriff Walter Grubb was over from Smethport last Monday.

Judge Ward is now being spoken of as a candidate for the office of mayor.

Charles A. Bailey, of Washington, Pa., formerly of this place, is visiting in the city.

Colonel John J. Carter, of Titusville, was in the city during the forepart of the week.

Mrs. T. A. Morrison, of Smethport, was visiting with friends in this city last week.

Lawrence Murray, formerly of this city, but now of Albany, N. Y., is visiting old acquaintances in town.

Harry Plague is the happy father of a ten pound boy who arrived at his home, No. 11 School street, last Sunday.

A number of base ball cranks are agitating the subject of establishing an oil region circuit for the coming season. It is a good idea.

Miss Olof Krarer, an Esquimaux, lectured on her native country—Greenland—to a large audience in the Methodist church Tuesday evening.

A large crowd was in attendance at the dedication of the Y. W. C. T. U. hall, formerly the Democratic wigwam, which took place last Sunday afternoon.

The entertainment given at Orpheus Hall last Monday evening under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., was a big success, a large crowd being present. The performance of the little ones was very good.

"Michael Strogoff" will be presented at the Wagner Opera House next Saturday evening. Special excursion trains will be run from Kane and Smethport for the accomodation of those who wish to witness the performance.

A two story house belonging to W. D. Hart at No 4 Potter street, caught fire and was burned last Monday evening at 8:30 o'clock. The family was visiting on Moorhouse Place at the time and the origin of the fire is a mystery. Nothing was saved. Mr Hart's loss is over $2,000 on which there is an insurance of $1,550.

Dr William P. Shoemaker, our most prominent physician, died of heart disease at Cambridgeboro, Pa. last Monday afternoon at four o'clock. The remains were brought to this city Tuesday evening and were met at the depot by a delegation from Trinity Commandery No. 58 Knight Templars of which the deceased was a member. He was also a member of Bradford Chapter No 260 Royal Arch Masons and Tunungwant Lodge No. 111 Ancient Order of United Workmen. Dr Shoemaker was 49 years of age and unmarried and [illegible] two brothers, both physicians, one in [illegible] and the other in Washington, [illegible] two married sisters who reside in Armstrong county. It is stated [illegible]

KANE TALK.

Hon. J. P. Griffith spent Sunday in Kane with his family.

Cardinal McCloskey has returned from an extended trip through eastern cities.

Kane was visited last week by that piece of humbug—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Don Foster [illegible] of Kendall, and John Nelson of Mt. Jewett were at the St. Elmo last week.

Harris, the tailor, has moved to Buffalo. His son Jake will remain in Kane for a short time.

A rumor says that an extensive lampblack works will soon be built near Kane by foreign capitalists.

Some of our Kane landlords are looking rather despondent. Whether from a guilty conscience or the idea of next June we don't know.

George Griffith will in a few days move his family into the Democratic headquarters. We hope this is not a change in politics.

Where were our police on last Saturday evening while a concert was being held in front of the music store on Fraley street? For an hour the sidewalk was impassible.

Those aspirants for the Kane postoffice who voted for Rankin now march with a bad grace, but must face the inevitable. And we defer for a short time naming our next postmaster.

One night last week a White Cap visited the Fleming House. O. W. Huff gave chase and succeeded in capturing the regalia, but the festive White Cap was too fleet footed for Oliver and escaped, leaving his ghost-like hat and long black coat, which are on exhibition at Fleming's restaurant.

Our borough election is close at hand. Every citizen should feel an interest in this election and see that good and efficient men are placed in office. Especially councilmen, school directors, assessor and constable. We have had an efficient constable the past year and that he will consent to serve another year seems to be the wish of every one.

The revival meetings still continue at the M. E. church and much good is being done. We saw on Sunday last one hundred and thirteen communicants at the Lord's table, the largest number ever seen in Kane before and a goodly number of them that four weeks ago scarcely knew there was a Lord's supper held in Kane. Marvellous change in so short a time.

On Thursday of this week the Kane Dramatic Co. produced the domestic drama Kathleen Mavourneen, or St. Patrick's Eve to a large audience in Griffith's Opera House. The acting in every particular was simply superb for home talent. The play came off in good order, the programme in every particular and no doubt [illegible] in the future by our home talent will be appreciated and patronized.

The Kiff and Beam well on warrant [illegible] about four miles northeast of Kane was shot on the 17th. The well is making a good show and is showing up for a [illegible] barrel well. Another well will be drilled at once. Johnson & Co. have leased the William Wilkins farm from the Kane estate and will test that and other adjoining farms. Conrad Wilkins has already won the sobriquet of a millionaire.

HONEST RUBE.

CLERMONT CHATTINGS.

Miss Fannie Cavenaugh spent Sunday in town.

Mrs. J. P. Bond is still confined to her bed.

County Auditor Jno. O. Sonbergh spent Sunday in town with his family.

L. Bayer is putting in his logs in the best shape of any one on the Clermont branch.

L. Bayer, Esq., and Mr. J. F. Keating was down to Smethport on a business trip, on Monday.

Jno. R. Shoemaker, our esteemed County Treasurer, was in town on Tuesday. John drives the best horse there is at the county seat.

We said last week that we had men here that could draw their check for $500. That was true, but what we meant to say was for $5,000.

Messrs. Moller & Wellendorf inform your correspondent that they will have the tracks laid for the new railroad about the first of May.

We are informed that S. J. McKendrick is a candidate for Supervisor, and Jno. O. Sonbergh for Assessor and Collector, at our next township election.

Mr. John H. Kane, the well known engineer on the Clermont branch, is taking a vacation. If Mr. Kane has laid off a day for the past ten years, we don't know it.

No Quackery in This.

Having secured the agency of the celebrated Sizerville magnetic mineral water, I am now prepared to handle it in large or small quantities. It has been thoroughly demonstrated that it is a sure cure for all rheumatic pains and kidney diseases, besides being one of the greatest apetizers and bowel regulators known. It has also cured some of the worst cases of paralysis on record.

Orders left at the Grand Central Hotel, Smethport, will be promptly attended to.

F. N. TAYLOR.

Smethport, Dec. 3, 1888.

BEST Buckwheat Flour at D. C. Young's, only 60 cents a sack.

JUST received a car load of fresh Marble-head lime. For sale by A. Reilly.—9.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

MONEY IS SCARCE!

SO IS SNOW.

NO SNOW, NO MONEY!

at any rate not so much of it. We mean to help make your money go further than ever before. Read our prices and compare them with your last bill.

16 lbs. New Turkish Prunes,	$1.00
Maxwell Table Peaches,	16 cents a can
New York State Corn,	10 " "
Delaware Tomatoes	10 " "
50 Pails Prime Fine Cut, by pail	30 "
Fresh Eggs	20 " a doz.
Crackers, Oyster, Milk and Soda,	8 c. lb. by bbl.
8 lbs. Granulated Sugar and 1 lb. Best Japan Tea	$1.00
10 lbs Ex. C Sugar and 1 lb Best Japan Tea	1.00
Spear Head and Climax Tocacco, by cut	40 c. lb.
Pork	9 c. lb.
Ham	10 "
Finest Patent Flour	$7.50
Our Snow Flake	6.50
Our Straight Family Flour	6.00

Hay, Feed, Oats, Meal, Bran, Corn and Middlings, by 100 lbs or car load at bottom prices.

ALL : GOODS : DELIVERED : FREE : OF : CHARGE!

We warrant every article we quote. These prices are for very best goods in the market. Remember, our canned goods are all Northern Brand, not the cheap southern goods that the market is glutted with. Try our flour, which is 50 cents a barrel under the market. Every barrel warranted.

STICKNEY, BELL & CO.,

EAST SMETHPORT.

Old Saws Reset.

Nine tailors make a man, and one tailor can make nine dudes.

Never cry over spilt milk when beer is only a nickle a glass.

A rolling stone gathers no moss, and it is none the worse for it.

Look not a gift horse in the mouth but keep your eye on his hind hoofs.

Murder will out, and the murderer gets out if his lawyer knows his business.

All are not thieves that dogs bark at, nor are all honest that dogs don't bark at.

A wild goose never laid a tame egg, but its eggs will grow tame if kept long enough.

Rome was not built in a day as some of the young Western cities of this country were.

Time and tide wait for no man, and not even for a poor, weak member of the opposite sex.

There is no fool like an old fool, except it be the young fool who fools with an "unloaded gun."

A drowning man will catch at a straw, and so will a thirsty man, and put one end of the straw in his mouth.

A stitch in time saves nine, and nine stitches in time will sometimes save a man from wearing an overcoat all day.

Fortune knocks once at least at every man's door. But the trouble is that a great many poor chaps are not lucky enough to be at home at the time.

The Chill Blast

That sets the naked branches a quivering, is not felt by the wealthy valetudinarian indoors, but not all the covering that can be piled on his warm bed, nor all the furnace heat that anthracite can furnish, will warm his marrow when chills and fever runs its icy fingers along his spinal column. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the thing to infuse new warmth into his chilled and anguish frame, to remedy the fierce fever and exhausting sweats which alternate with the chill. Dumb ague, ague cake, bilious remittent—in short, every known form of malarial disease is subjugated by this potent, and at the same time, wholesome and genial medicine. Biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia, sick headaches, loss of appetite and sleep, kidney trouble, rheumatism and debility are also remedied by it. Use it with persistance to effect a thorough cure.

W. C. T. U. Reading.

Mrs. Ida W. Chapman has adapted "Sweet Sicily," by Josiah Allen's wife, for an evening's reading, and she is reading it for W. C. T. Unions and church societies. It is an amusing entertainment with cast iron morals, and is a good temperance lecture with a bit of sound advice for brides and other people.

Societies wishing to engage Mrs. Chapman for an evening, with "Sweet Sicily," will learn terms and particulars by addressing her at 18 Buffalo street, Bradford, Pa.

CASH bargains in every department at D. C. Young's. Prices reduced to make room for new spring stock.

SALESMEN WANTED

to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock.

steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSE PAID WEEKLY. Apply at once stating age. (Refer to this paper.)

SNELL & HOWARD,
2m Rochester, N. Y.

P. D. HOPKINS

Successor to C. L. Douglass.

Corner Mill and Mechanic Streets,

SMETHPORT, PA.

——Dealer in——

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Which I am prepared to sell very cheap for Cash.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

T. H. PURTLE

Takes pleasure in announcing to his many friends in Smethport and vicinity that he can be found at the old stand of Kruger & Purtle's, on Water street, where he is prepared to do

HORSESHOEING

in all its branches on scientific principles. I am confident of my ability to give satisfaction in this line of business in every instance.

General -:- Blacksmithing

Done with neatness and despatch.

While soliciting a liberal share of the public patronage, my aim at all times will be to please my customers.

T. H. PURTLE.

Smethport, Pa., May 12, 1887.-y1.

Chas. A. Olmstead,

House, Sign and Carriage Painter.

PHOTO COPYING IN CRAYON.

A Life Size Portrait in Elegant Gilt Frame for only TEN DOLLARS.

☞ Agent for the best ready mixed paint known.

Smethport, Pa., Feb. 23 1888.

ANY ONE CAN DYE

A Dress, or a Coat, Ribbons, Feathers, Yarns, Rags, etc. Any Color FOR TEN CENTS

and in many other ways SAVE Money, and make things look like NEW, by using DIAMOND DYES. The work is easy, simple, quick; the colors the BEST and FASTEST known. Ask for DIAMOND DYES and take no other.

For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles USE

DIAMOND PAINTS.

Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only 10 Cents.

Baby Portraits.

A Portfolio of beautiful baby pictures from life, printed on fine plate paper by patent photo process, sent free to Mother of any Baby born within a year. Every Mother wants these pictures; send at once. Give Baby's name and age.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

Cleanse the System

DO IT NOW

With that most reliable medicine—Paine's Celery Compound. It purifies the blood, cures Constipation, and regulates the liver and kidneys, effectually cleansing the system of all waste and dead matters.

Paine's Celery Compound

combines true nerve tonic and strengthening qualities, reviving the energies and spirits.

"I have been troubled for some years with a complication of difficulties. After trying various remedies, and not finding relief, I tried Paine's Celery Compound. Before taking one full bottle the long troublesome symptoms began to subside, and I can truly say now, that I feel like a new man. Digestion has improved and I have gained ten pounds in weight since I have commenced taking the Compound."

HONORIUS STEARNS, Felchville, Vt.

$1.00. Six for $5.00. At Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

ATTENTION!

I wish to say a few words to my friends and customers. After many years of pleasant dealings with the people of Smethport and vicinity, I deem it my duty to inform them that I am at all times prepared to

MEET :o: COMPETITION

in a business way and on

BUSINESS : PRINCIPLES !

I have in many ways improved my business and am constantly

ADDING TO MY STOCK

so as to make it the leading and reliable Clothing and

Merchant Tailoring Establishment

——OF McKEAN COUNTY.——

I can be found in my store and at all times pleased to see my old and new customers, where they may rely on

FAIR AND HONEST DEALING.

All I want is a call, and I will convince you it is to your interest to deal with

RELIABLE : MERCHANTS

and not with temporary dealers, or dealers who start in business for a few days, trying to make the public believe they are here to stay, and can save your money by buying of them. It is not so, for I can assure each and every one of my customers, and I can prove to them that I have the

LARGEST STOCK

and the FINEST GOODS and the

LOWEST PRICES

in town. All I want is a call and I will convince you

WHAT I SAY IS TRUE

and not simply a trap to get you to buy. Soliciting a call, I am yours truly,

H.W. RUBIN,

The Reliable Clothier and Merchant Tailor, Smethport, Pa.

THOMPSON & WOOD

WHOLESALE —AND— RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Glass and Putty.

We always keep a full line of everything pertaining to a First-Class Drug Store.

Mail Orders Solicited and carefully filled.

A full line of Artists' Goods always in stock.

We always have something pretty for HOLIDAY, BIRTHDAY & WEDDING PRESENTS.

19 Main St., Bradford, Pa.

E. K. THOMPSON, Esq., Titusville, Pa.

DEAR SIR:—I wish to express to you my perfect satisfaction, as practitioner of medicine, with your Sweet Worm Powder, as a remedy for worms in children and adults. I have used it in over one hundred cases [illegible] worms in children [illegible] is not known to me. I have found it perfectly safe to use, pleasant to take, and quick in its effect on worms. In my opinion, no home where there are children should be without it, as its timely use will save many a long and other sickness.

Yours truly,

J. W. TAINTER, M. D.

Cambridgeport, April, 1884.

More Than Happy.

MR. E. K. THOMPSON:—Dear Sir:—In 1877, also in 1878, I was prostrated with gravel in the bladder. I suffered the most excruciating pain in passing the same. During the latter part of 1881 I was persuaded to try Barosma. After taking it three days I found a sediment to the amount of a teaspoonful or more in my urine. Since then I have taken about one bottle in every three months and am happy (yes more than happy) to say I am cured for I honestly believe I should have been dead long before this had it not been for your Barosma. And I take great pleasure in recommending it to all who are afflicted with Liver or Kidney disease.

Truly,

LOREN FLINT.

Little Cooley, Pa., March 22, 1887.

No. 19 Main St. - Bradford, Pa.

INSURANCE.

SMETHPORT HOME AGENCY,

HASKILL & BURDICK.

We represent the following

Old and Reliable Companies:

Insurance Co. of North America, Philadelphia, the oldest Insurance Co. in the world. Assets,	$8,436,594
Pennsylvania Fire,	2,890,867
Franklin	3,181,248
Royal, Liverpool	4,845,195
Fire Insurance Association of London (U. S. Branch)	893,445
Sun Fire, London	1,848,610
Hanover, New York	2,479,654

Do not obtain Insurance in another State as long as you can get insured at home in as reliable companies as the above.

HASKILL & BURDICK,

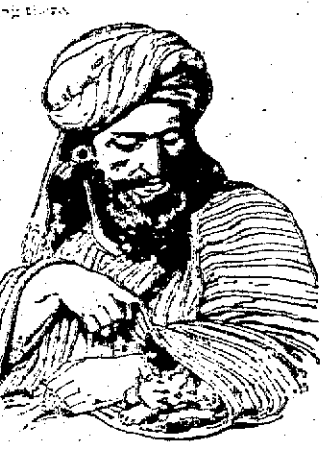
Bank Building, Main Street, - Smethport, Pa.

YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT AND INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Prophet Mohammed's Pet Cat—The Superstitious Veneration in Which Cats Are Held by the Citizens of the City of Damascus.

Mohammed, when he was at Damascus, had a favorite cat which he daily fed, fondled and carried about with him in the wide sleeve of his kaftan. One day, when pussy was fast asleep, the prophet was obliged to rise and attend to some public business, and rather than disturb the repose of his pet, he cut off the sleeve of his garment and left puss sleeping there.



MOHAMMED AND HIS PET CAT.

Cats have always been favorites in the far away east, but this circumstance is said to be the reason why they are held in superstitious veneration at Damascus. In that city there is a hospital for cats. It is a large house with a fine courtyard, in which latter the furry creatures sun themselves on bright days. In this hospital hundreds of cats of various breeds, ages and conditions are supported by the voluntary contributions of their faithful friends among the human family.

Daniel Webster's Blue Suit.

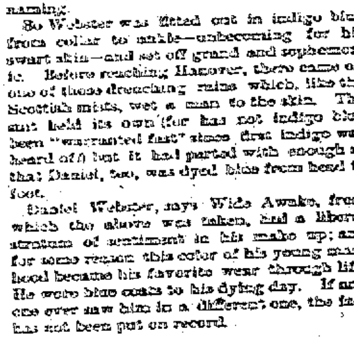
Daniel Webster went to college in a homespun suit, of which probably every thread was carded, spun and woven by his mother's hand from the wool of their own sheep. It was a dyed-in-the-wool suit, and the color was indigo blue—the old New England color. In the south it is butternut; but, though our Yankee grandmothers and great-great-grandmothers knew all about what butternut bark would do, and the subtle power for slate color that lay in sumach berries and bark of white maple, and the various dyes that root and flower, bark and leaf, could be made to yield, through the agency of vitriol and alum and copperas to "set" them fast, the universal stand by was the blue pot—par excellence the "dye pot"—that stood in the chimney corner of every kitchen worth naming.

So Webster was fitted out in indigo blue from collar to ankle—unbecoming for his swart skin—and set off grand and sophomoric. Before reaching Hanover, there came on one of those drenching rains which, like the Scottish mists, wet a man to the skin. The suit held its own for hue not indigo blue been "warranted fast" since first indigo was heard of, but it had parted with enough so that Daniel, too, was dyed blue from head to foot.

Daniel Webster, says Wide Awake, from which the above was taken, had a liberal stratum of sentiment in his make up; and for some reason this color of his young manhood became his favorite wear through life. He wore blue coats to his dying day. If any one ever saw him in a different one, the fact has not been put on record.

Three Twittering Chaffinches.

Twittering at the top of the tall ash tree,
Gilt with the sunlight, are chaffinches three:
Three little heads [illegible] with three downy scales,
Three pairs of pinions and three shining tails.



AN INTERESTING TRIO.

Three voices issuing from three tiny throats,
Three artists sending the strength of their notes,
Three little sprites, bright, happy and free;
Where can you show such a trio to me?

How and Where Some Toys Are Made.

Some curious toys are made of cork. One of these is the well known little tumbler, such as is generally constructed of pith; but cork, especially if it be hollowed, will answer the purpose. Make the puppet of three or four corks; shape and paint it as skillfully as you can, and glue to the feet or under them a hemisphere of lead. When thrown into any position, the figure of course rights itself, and, like a cat, always falls on its feet. It is quite possible to make a cat also of pith or cork, which will indeed always fall upon its feet.

Many of the wooden toys that come to this country are made in the vicinity of the Black Forest, where men, women and children earn their livings in making what are known the world over as "Dutch toys." It is said that half a million dollars' worth are shipped from there every year, and, as they come to us through Holland, are christened "Dutch toys."

Sentences That Trip the Tongue.

Since the day when Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers, there have been many sentences coined to trip the tongue, and the following is the latest exercise to tie your tongue in knots. Read quickly, please:

A day or two ago, during a lull in business, two little bootblacks, one white and the other black, were standing at the corner doing nothing, when the white bootblack agreed to black the black bootblack's boots. The black bootblack was, of course, willing to have his boots blacked by his fellow bootblack, and the bootblack who had agreed to black the black bootblack's boots went to work.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

Effect of the Emancipation Proclamation on States Not Seceded.

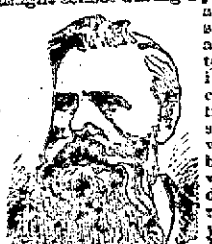
President Lincoln, in considering the question of emancipation, felt constrained to regard the interests of those slave states which had not seceded from the Union. In his message of Dec. 1, 1862, he recommended the adoption of three amendments to the constitution, providing for the issue of bonds to compensate states which should abolish slavery before 1900; for the validation of the emancipation proclamation and kindred measures, and for colonizing free negroes out of the country. Bills to compensate Missouri and Maryland for abolishing slavery were introduced by members from those states early in 1863, and received favorable votes in both houses of congress, but the shortness of the session prevented the final passage. In West Virginia, by constitutional amendment adopted March 26, 1863, gradual emancipation after July 4, 1863, was secured. In Missouri the state convention which had originally been called to consider an ordinance of secession, was reconvened, and passed, June 24, 1863, an ordinance of emancipation, taking effect gradually after July 4, 1870. Congress, by act of Feb. 24, 1864, emancipated negro soldiers, a compensation of $300 for each being paid to loyal owners, and by act of March 3, 1865, emancipation was extended to the wives and children of such soldiers. This measure closed the record of attempts at gradual, partial or compensated abolition of slavery. Oct. 12-13, 1864, Maryland adopted a new constitution, whose twenty-third article finally abolished slavery in the state. Ordinances of immediate emancipation, without submission to popular vote, were passed Feb. 11, 1864, by a convention of delegates from those portions of Virginia within the Federal lines, and Jan. 11, 1865, by a new state convention in Missouri.

SUBSCRIBE for the MINER.

SENATOR DOLPH.

He Can Tell You More About Oregon Than Any Man in the United States.

Senator Joseph N. Dolph, who will succeed himself for another term in the United States senate from Oregon, is 53 years of age, having been born in what was then Dolphsburg, in Tompkins (now Schuyler) county, N. Y. He received a common school education and private instruction. For a time he attended the Genesee Wesleyan seminary at Lima, N. Y. After he was 18 years of age he taught school during a part of each year, at the same time studying law, and was admitted to the bar in 1861 in Schuyler county. He practiced his profession during the winter of 1861-62, but the times were more conducive to warriors than to lawyers. Young Dolph did not go south to fight for Uncle Sam, but he enlisted in Capt. Crawford's company, called the Oregon Escort, organized for the purpose of protecting emigrants to Oregon from Indians while crossing the plains.



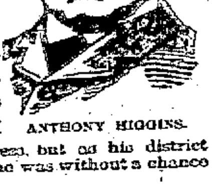
SENATOR DOLPH.

In the fall of 1862 Senator Dolph settled in Portland, Ore., where he has since lived. He was a member of the state senate in 1866, '68, '72 and '74. Beyond these terms of service to the state he has had an active life in the practice of his profession. He was elected to the United States senate in 1883.

DELAWARE'S NEW SENATOR.

Mr. Anthony Higgins, a Bachelor of Brains.

Anthony Higgins, the new United States senator from Delaware, was born in New Castle county in 1840. He was graduated at Yale college in 1861 and admitted to the bar the same year. He soon took a prominent place in his profession and has long been recognized as a successful lawyer. An original Republican, he has for years been active in the politics of his state. In 1868 he first took part in a congressional campaign, and in 1864 was appointed attorney general for Delaware, and in 1868 the President appointed him United States district attorney for Delaware, which office he held till 1876. He was a hard worker in the campaign of 1880. Four years later he was a candidate for election to congress, but as his district was Democratic he was without a chance of success.

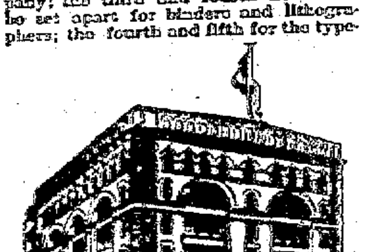


ANTHONY HIGGINS.

Mr. Higgins is a fine scholar and a brilliant man. A career is predicted for him in the senate, which his friends and admirers expect will add to his present reputation. He comes of Quaker stock, but is a Presbyterian. He is a bachelor and lives in good style in Wilmington.

Judge's New Building.

The cut represents the new building to be erected by The Judge Publishing company in New York. It will corner on Fifth avenue and Sixteenth street. A large piano firm will occupy the first floor, and the second floor will contain the offices of The Judge Publishing company; the third and fourth floors will be set apart for binders and lithographers; the fourth and fifth for the typesetters, and the sixth and seventh for the lithographic printers. The eighth floor will be rented for artists' studios. It is to be lighted by electricity. The building is about half finished, but will doubtless be completed during the early part of the present year. The location is only seven blocks south of the Fifth Avenue hotel, and is in the center of the city.



JUDGE'S NEW QUARTERS.

Griddle Cakes in Variety.

One cupful of boiled rice broken into kernels in one cupful of milk, two cupfuls of flour, into which is sifted two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one teaspoonful of salt. Mix thoroughly, adding more milk, and add two eggs (whites and yolks beaten separately) the last thing before baking.

Hominy, barley, oatmeal, tapioca, farina, cerealine, etc., may be used, and a great variety be produced.

Orange Sponge.

Orange sponge furnishes a delicate dessert. Dissolve three and a half sheets of Cooper's isinglass in water and add to it one pound of sugar on which you have previously squeezed the juice of six good sized oranges and one lemon and a half. Add the whites of three eggs well beaten, and beat all together till the mixture is thick and frothy. Turn into a mold and set on ice.

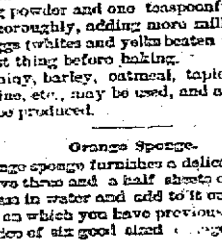
Delightful Doughnuts.

A lady noted for making delightful doughnuts uses the following recipe: Four pints of flour, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one grated nutmeg, salt, one pint of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter. Beat up four eggs in a pint cup and fill it up with sweet milk. Mix and knead well.

A Favorite Style in Work Bags.

Simplicity and daintiness seem to be a fashion in work bags just now. Many are made in the ordinary sack shape, with a heading five inches deep, the bag itself twelve inches long and ten inches broad. At the base in one corner a piece of velvet is placed, as though the point turned up; a bow at the apex and a star worked in silks and gold thread on either side.

A moss green plush bag the same size is lined with pink sateen, the heading only with satin of the same color and drawn in with a cord. Good colorings for these are brown, peacock, olive or ruby, with the lining in contrast.



BROCADE BAG.

The bag shown in the cut is from a Parisian model. It is of old brocade, lined with plush and trimmed with lace, and is drawn with satin ribbon to match the plush.

Finish for a Hard Wood Floor.

The cheapest of all finishes for a hard wood floor, and one which has a good effect, is to apply to the floor a coat of boiled oil that has previously been mixed with fine whiting colored with burnt umber, Venetian red or French yellow in an impalpable powder obtained by passing the same through a piece of crape, the preparation to be well rubbed in.

RUPTURE cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular. v33n3yl.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

HOW THE ORGANIZATION IS REGARDED IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Gen. Moore, Chief of the American Salvation Army, and How He Was Requested to Resign—Gen. Booth's Attempt to Unite the English and American Forces.

There is something ludicrous in the recent revolt against the authority of Gen. Thomas E. Moore, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, when one considers how the action of those throwing off Gen. Moore's authority would be considered if they were real soldiers in a real army. They wrote a letter to the general inviting him to resign, and then set up headquarters for themselves. Now, the Salvation Army is organized under the form of a real army, and in such any expression of dissatisfaction with the acts of the commander, especially in the face of the enemy—and the Salvationists are always in presence of man's arch enemy, Satan—would be looked upon as mutiny; and mutiny is punishable with death.

Whether Gen. Moore or his accusers be at fault, and however similar the uniforms and titles of the Salvationists be to those of men of actual war, the proceedings in the recent stand against the general are hardly in accordance with those prescribed for preferring charges in the "Army Regulations."

How would it appear for the subordinate officers in a real army in the field to send a letter to its commanding general asking him to resign, and setting up headquarters of their own and choosing a commander to suit themselves? What would we have thought, during the civil war to hear of the corps commanders of the Army of the Potomac requesting Gen. McClellan's resignation and putting one of their own number in his place? The titles in the Salvation Army of general and colonel and captain and lieutenant may be very pleasant to those who hold the offices, but the "Army Regulations" are quite too stringent for these people who fight, not an enemy using powder and lead, but one who uses the enticements of sin.

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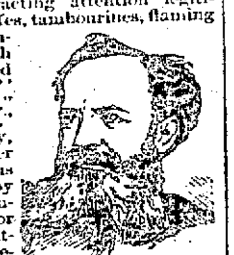
Gen. Booth is the head of the Salvation Army in England. There the army originated, and there it thrives far better than in America. The fundamental principle is to appeal to the people in the streets. For this purpose the soldiers deem any method of attracting attention legitimate. Drums, fifes, tambourines, flaming red shirts, banners on which are emblazoned "Victory," "Blood and Fire," "Hallelujah," "Glory, Glory, Glory," and other such inscriptions are the means by which the salvationists endeavor to attract the attention of the recruit. The attention once attracted, the members of the recruiting squad turn their own attention to making the newly enlisted person a soldier of the cross.



GEN. MOORE.

The parading of these recruiting squads through the streets has often caused the arrest of the party or some of its members for disturbing the peace. In England such arrests are usually regarded by the people as persecutions, and the result has been to increase the popularity and strength of the army. The church of England has again and again denounced the soldiers of the army as fanatics and blasphemers, but this, too, has favored the salvationists by bringing to their aid the nonconformists with whom England abounds.

⁂

The American army is separate from the English army. Several years ago Gen. Booth came to America to try to heal the breach and make the two one. He left a representative in Brooklyn, but the main force of American salvationists has long been under the independent command of Gen. Moore. When Gen. Booth appeared at the Palace rink, in Brooklyn, there was a brass band and a band of women with tambourines. The general was dressed in black military coat and trousers, heavily braided, with the letter "S" embroidered on the collar of the coat. He wore a fiery red shirt, on the breast of which were the somewhat exhilarating and attention attracting words, "Victory" and "Blood and Fire." He gave out a hymn in which nearly every line told of the horrors of hell. Then the assemblage knelt and prayed and sang, amid interpolations of "Glory to God!" "Save us from hell!" "Bless the Lord!" and "Glory, Glory, Glory!" and the "Hallelujahs" which rang out from time to time were uttered with all the apparent evidences of triumph. Gen. Booth prayed that the backsliders might get back into the fold before the yawning jaws of hell swallowed them forever.

⁂

The Salvation Army was established in America in 1884, and divisions from time to time sprang up in the different states of the Union. The general plan of action is the same as in England. The banners are blood red; the inscriptions are glaring; they talk of skirmishes and battles, and the newspaper of the army is called The War Cry. Their actual religious services are much like those of the "shouting" Methodists, who flourished in America during the early part of the century, but who are now a rarity. An assembly of "Salvationists" resembles in many respects a camp meeting. There are camp meeting songs, and when they become aroused they all join in

I want to hear the flipping of the angels' wings
When I die;
And sing the song that the angels sing
When I die.

Notwithstanding the fact that in America there is the greatest religious freedom, and any attempt to interfere with the street paraders of the Salvationists would probably react in their favor, there are many who think they ought to be suppressed. Wherever they establish a barracks the price of property sinks like lead. Nervous people are kept awake by the beating of their drums and by their war cries, and the religious sense of many Christians is shocked by their free use and hawking about publicly of words which have a sacred import.

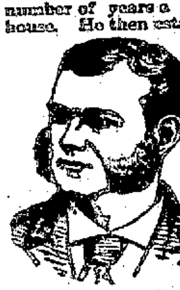
One of the Caroline islands is owned by an American sailor named Benjamin, who has sixteen wives, about fifty children, and has nothing to do but smoke his pipe and boss the ranch. He publishes a letter in a California paper advising other sailors to do likewise.

An Italian family in Boston made $4,500 a year grinding hand organs.

THE LATE ISAAC BELL, JR.

He Was Once United States Minister to the Netherlands.

Isaac Bell, Jr., the ex-minister for the United States to the Netherlands, who died in New York city a short time ago, was one of the most prominent of the younger men of Rhode Island. He was born in New York city, and was 48 years of age. After having been graduated from Harvard college, he was for a number of years a clerk in a banking house. He then established himself as a cotton broker in Savannah. After that he was a member of the firm of Arthur Barnwell & Co., of Charleston, and in 1870 he organized the firm of Isaac Bell, Jr., & Co., cotton dealers, with houses in New York, Charleston and Savannah. The business flourished until 1877, when Mr. Bell retired. The next year he married Miss Jeannette Gordon Bennett, a sister of James Gordon Bennett. The ill fated ship Jeannette that was lost while on an exploring expedition in Arctic waters was named for his wife.



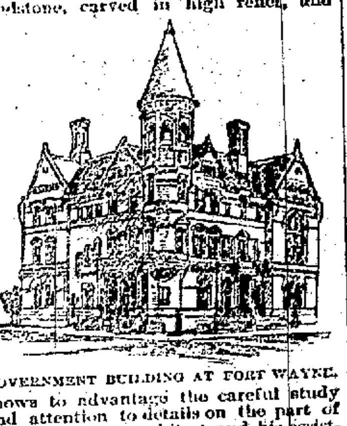
ISAAC BELL, JR.

For two years Mr. and Mrs. Bell traveled in Europe, and then returned to live in Newport. Mr. Bell then took an active interest in Rhode Island politics. One of the first official acts of President Cleveland was to appoint him minister to the Netherlands. The Democrats of Rhode Island made Mr. Bell their caucus candidate for the United States senate in 1883, but he was defeated. He was also offered the nomination for governor of the state, but he declined to run.

TWO GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

They Are Located at Fort Wayne, Ind., and Williamsport, Pa.

The United States government building which is now approaching completion at Fort Wayne, Ind., ranks among the best of its class. It is built of a warm buff sandstone, carved in high relief, and shows to advantage the careful study and attention to details on the part of the supervising architect and his assistants. The style of architecture adopted is the French renaissance. The building has a frontage of 87 feet on Berry street and 83 feet on Clinton street, with entrances from both streets. The first story is devoted exclusively to postoffice purposes, and, besides affording ample room for the public, contains behind the screen one of the largest and best arranged postoffice working rooms in the country. The basement contains the heating apparatus, hoisting machinery and coal rooms, and there are rooms which will be utilized in the future for the storage of various materials as they accumulate from the upper offices. On the second floor are two court rooms, the principal one being 27 by 53 feet, and extending through two stories. The main offices of the judges, clerk, marshal and collector of internal revenue are also on this floor. In the next story above are the offices of the master in chancery, district attorney and pensions examiners. A large and well lighted attic is devoted partly to the needs of the United States signal service and partly to the ventilating apparatus. An elevator connects the several stories with the street level. Two hundred and six thousand dollars has been expended on the building to date.



GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT FORT WAYNE.

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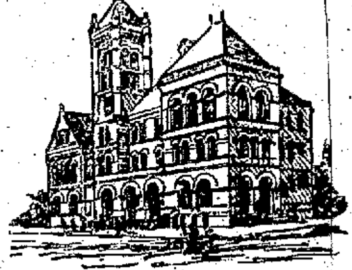
The new government building in process of erection at Williamsport, Pa., is of a Romanesque style of architecture, and is to have a central tower and end pavilions. The general dimensions are 126 by 51 feet, tower 18 feet square and 91 feet high. The first floor is to be fireproof, and the corridors of the first and second floors are to be marble tiled. The finish of the first story and court rooms is to be hard wood; the balance of building is to be finished in pine, painted. In the basement will be situated heating apparatus, toilet rooms, storage rooms for fuel, etc. The entire first story will be devoted to the postoffice working room and offices for postmaster, assistant postmaster, money order and registered letter divisions. On the second floor is the district court room, 31 by 46 feet in size, also offices for the various court officials, law library, internal revenue offices and witness rooms. On the third floor will be a circuit court room, 23 by 30 feet in size, also court offices, jury rooms, toilet room, etc. The signal service are provided with ample space in the tower; provision is also made for the display of weather signals.

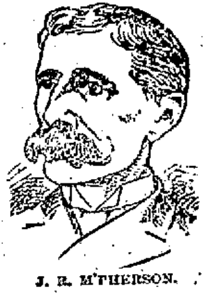


BUILDING AT WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

The amount of appropriation for construction of building is $180,000.

John Rhoderic McPherson.

John Rhoderic McPherson, of New Jersey, has been in the United States senate for twelve years, having succeeded the late Secretary Frelinghuysen in 1877. He was born at York, N. Y., 56 years ago, and did not remove to New Jersey until he was 26 years of age, when he had finished his academic education. He served for six years as a member of the board of aldermen of Jersey City, and from 1871 to 1873 he was in the state senate. He was a presidential elector on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in 1876.



J. R. M'PHERSON.

Senator McPherson has been largely connected, of late years, with the senate legislation in regard to railroads. He is an able committeeman, but it is not often that he takes the floor to speak on questions of national interest.

The Pawnee Indians have become so civilized that most of the bucks wear paper collars, the squaws wear red stockings, and all are catching on to popular songs and slang words.

The Falls of Niagara carry down 10,000,000 cubic feet of water per minute, equal to about 3,000,000 horse power.

Half Rates to Washington for the Inauguration via Penna. R. R.

The inauguration of President elect Harrison promises to be the most largely attended as well as the most interesting occasion of the kind ever held in the National Capitol. Political clubs and civic organizations from a majority of the States, as well as the militia of all the neighboring States, will take part in the inaugural parade, while vast throngs of visitors from all parts of the country will swell the assemblage. The inaugural ball will be the finest ever given in honor of a new President. To accommodate the host of visitors the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will arrange a complete service of through trains to Washington. Besides the special movement all regular trains will be run in as many sections as the demands of travel require, so that one may leave any principal station of the system on Friday, Saturday, or Sunday previous to the inauguration, and arrive in Washington without delay. The handsome and commodious station of the company is situated in the very heart of the city, on Pennsylvania Avenue, on the line of the inaugural procession, a few squares from the capitol, and within a few minutes' walk of the principal hotels and public buildings.

The capacity of the terminal facilities of this company was fully demonstrated at the last inauguration, when 100,000 passengers were handled, without accident or delay, in forty-eight hours.

In order to enable the overflow of Washington to go to Baltimore for hotel accommodations the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will, on March 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, place on sale excursion tickets to Baltimore, good for return trip until March 7th, at $1.00.

Excursion tickets at half rates will be sold from all ticket stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad System, March 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, valid for return passage until the 7th.

A Profitable Business.

Those who take an agency for a reliable enterprising house, learn their business and stick to it, "get on" in the world. People who have any idea of engaging in any canvassing business will do well to write George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine—the great art and general publishers. They offer the most exceptional advantages to those who are sufficiently enterprising to be willing to make a push in order to better their condition. It costs nothing to try. Women make successful canvassers, as well as men. Full particulars will be sent to those who address the firm; their full address is given above.

Which Was It? Bacon or Shakespeare.

The authorship of the dramatic productions tributed to the last of the above named is agitating literary circles to the very centre but affects the practical masses far less than the momentous question, how to regain or preserve health, that essential of bodily and mental activity, business." We can throw far more light on this latter subject than the most profound Shakespearian can on the question first propounded. If the system is depleted, the nerves shaky; if indigestion or constipation bothers one at times, or constantly; if the skin is yellow and tongue furred as in billiousness; if there are premonitory twinges of oncoming rheumatism or neuralgia; if the kidneys are inactive — use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest recuperant of an age prolific in beneficial and successful remedies. Remember, if malaria threatens or afflicts, that it neutralizes the poison and fortifies the system.

dec7,'88 6m

Testimonials.

Henry Bishop and wife of East Valley say that they had been suffering from liver and kidney difficulties a long time, but after using 3 or 4, packages of the vegetable compound, that they are rapibly gaining their health.

TATE SPRINGS, TENN., July 4, 1888.

The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

During the spring of 1871, while working in the field at my home in Morgan county, Ga., I pulled off my shoes to give my feet a rest. Unfortunately, I walked into a clump of poison oak, and in a few days my feet were in a terrible condition, and I could not put on a shoe because of the soreness and swelling. I was treated as poison oak cases usually are, and everything was healed up. About the same time the following spring, 1872, my feet became sore again, as at first, and every succeeding spring for five years brought back the same condition of the disease, only each time it became more distressing, because I began to think it was a lifetime trouble. Finally, I was induced to try Swift's Specific. I took six bottles, and to-day am entirely well. My improvement was gradual from the first, and no evidence of the disease remains. I shall take pleasure in testifying as to its curative properties. It is the greatest blood purifier in existence. Yours truly, J. L. MORGAN.

The foregoing certificate is taken at random from thousands of letters in possession of the Swift Specific Co., and presented simply as a sample. It is a voluntary statement, giving facts and results of the case. Its accuracy and genuineness are beyond question.

A valuable Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. Address

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,

Drawer 3 Atlanta, Ga.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.

Farquhar's Standard Engines and Saw Mills.

Send for Catalogue. Portable, Stationary, Traction and Automatic Engines a specialty. Warranted equal or superior to any made.

Address A. B. FARQUHAR & SON, York, Pa. 12-21—8m.

$93 Sewing-Machine FREE

To at once establish trade in all parts, by placing our machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send free to one person in each locality the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send free a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 2 months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out; before patents run out it sold for $93, with the attachments, and now sells for $50. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure free the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America. TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

CANNS KIDNEY CURE.

For Dropsy, Gravel, Nervousness, Bright Heart, Urinary or Liver diseases. Cure Guaranteed. Office, 831 Arch street, Philadelphia. All druggists. Try it. $1 a bottle, six for $5. v33n3yl.

T. H. PURTLE

Takes pleasure in announcing to his many friends in Smethport and vicinity that he can be found at the old stand of Kruger & Purtle's, on Water street, where he is prepared to do

HORSESHOEING

in all its branches on scientific principles. I am confident of my ability to give satisfaction in this line of business in every instance.

General :-: Blacksmithing

Done with neatness and despatch.

While soliciting a liberal share of the public patronage, my aim at all times will be to please my customers.

T. H. PURTLE.

Smethport, Pa., May 12, 1887.-y1.

The Best Meat and Vegetable MARKET!

—IN—

SMETHPORT

I am prepared to furnish the people of the town and adjacent country with

Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Chickens, &c.

—ALSO.—

VEGETABLES

IN THEIR SEASON.

A FIRST-CLASS LINE OF

FAMILY GROCERIES

AT PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

A Full Line of

CANNED GOODS

Highest market price paid for Hides and Pelts.

C. W. WILLIAMS.

Main Street. - - Smethport, Pa.

JAMES McNULTY,

Merchant Tailor!

EAST MAIN STREET,

Smethport, Pa.

A fine lot of samples kept constantly on hand. Mr. McNulty's reputation as a superior cutter and artist is well established. Good suits for $4 and $5 dollars and job work promptly attended to. Give him a call.

Smethport, April 16, 1886.-tf

Specht & Sasse,

PRACTICAL UNDERTAKERS,

Having purchased an elegant new Hearse, are prepared to attend all calls incident to their profession.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

Western New York & Pa. R. R.

(FORMERLY B., N. Y. & P. R. R.)

Time Table in effect Nov. 1st, 1888.

NORTH'D BUFFALO DIVISION. SOUTH'D

p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	Eastern Time.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
7 00	1 16	9 35	Ar. Buffalo Lv.	8 30	3 30	5 15
6 16	12 33	7 54	East Aurora	9 09	4 07	6 11
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chaffee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Arcade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 56	11 37	6 42	Franklinville	10 11	5 19	7 12
4 32	11 07	6 13	Hinsdale	10 42	5 45	[illegible]
4 08	10 47	6 00	Olean	11 00	6 10	8 07
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
9 16	7 15		Lv. Bradford Ar.	1 10	7 50	
7 50	1 10		Ar. Lv.	7 15	4 15	
p.m.	a.m.		Lv. Ar.		p.m.	
3 46	10 31		Portville	11 09	6 30	
3 26	10 10		Eldred	11 41	6 48	
3 15	10 07		Larrabees	11 47	6 58	
2 51	9 40		Port Allegany	12 15	7 20	
1 50	8 35		Emporium	1 15	8 20	
p.m.	a.m.		Lv. Ar.		p.m.	
a.m.			Lv. Ar.		a.m.	
3 30			Harrisburg		3 20	
11 20			Philadelphia		6 50	
8 00			New York		11 30	
11 20			Baltimore		6 15	
10 00			Washington		8 35	
p.m.			Lv. Ar.			

Train arriving at Buffalo 8.35 a. m. and leaving Buffalo 5.20 p. m. run daily. Additional Sunday trains leave Buffalo at 9.20 a. m., arriving at Franklinville 12.00 m., leave Franklinville 3.45 p. m., arriving at Buffalo at 7.00 p. m. stopping at intermediate stations.

Narrow Gauge Division. Trains leave Olean for Bradford 6.00, 11.05 a. m., 6.05 p. m., arrive Olean 9.15 a. m., 3.55, 6.00 p. m. Leave Eldred for Bradford 6.25, 11.45 a. m., 5.20, arrive Eldred 9.05 a. m., 3.10, 6.35 p. m. Leave Bradford for Kinzua 7.00, 7.50 a. m., 4.10 p. m., arrive Bradford 12.15 p. m., 3.30, 6.10 p. m.

Pullman Sleeping Cars between Emporium and Philadelphia, connecting with trains leaving Buffalo at 5.30 p. m. arriving Buffalo 7.00 p. m.

Get Time Tables giving full information from Company's Agents.

GEO. S. GATCHELL, Gen'l Sup't.

J. A. FELLOWS, Gen. Pass'r. & T'k. Agt.

No. 34, Exchange St. Buffalo, N. Y.

CLERMONT BRANCH.

Northw'd P.M.	Northw'd A.M.	STATIONS.	Southw'd A.M.	Southw'd P.M.
3.10	9.35	Ar....Larrabees....Lv.	11.50	7.00
3.00	9.10	Frisbee	12.00	7.10
2.45	9.00	Farmers Valley	12.15	7.24
2.40	8.40	Smethport	12.22	7.35
2.31	7.30	Crosby	12.37	7.52
2.13	7.20	Colegrove	12.40	7.57
2.08	7.10	Hamlin	12.45	8.02
2.03	7.00			
1.53	6.00	Lv....Clermont....Ar.	1.18	8.30
P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	P.M.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY Railroad Time Table, takes effect Monday, June 20, 1887.

AR. EASTW'D. P.M.	AR. EASTW'D. P.M.	STATIONS.	L'V WESTW'D A.M.	L'V WESTW'D P.M.
8.27	1.25	Coudersport	6.50	5.00
8.24	1.15	Hammonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
8.23	1.14	Fish Basket	[illegible]	[illegible]
8.16	1.10	Olmsted	[illegible]	[illegible]
8.11	1.05	Nelsons	[illegible]	[illegible]
8.05	12.57	Knowlton	[illegible]	[illegible]
7.57	12.50	Roulette	[illegible]	[illegible]
7.52	12.45	Pomeroy Bridge	[illegible]	[illegible]
7.45	12.36	Burtville	[illegible]	[illegible]
7.41	12.30	Coleman	9.00	[illegible]
7.27	12.15	Port Allegany	9.05	[illegible]

Trains run on eastern standard time.

B. A. McCLURE, Sup't.

THE ERIE NARROW GAUGE SYSTEM

BRADFORD BORDELL & KINZUA RAILROAD, and BRADFORD, ELDRED & CUBA RAILROAD. Takes effect January 20, 1888.

WESTWARD.			STATIONS.	EASTWARD.		
	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	
	5 15	11 50	ar..Bradford..lv.	7 30	2 25	
	4 45	11 15	Kenzua Ju.	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	4 35	11 05	Bew City	8 13	3 12	
	4 13	10 48	Rixford	8 21	[illegible]	
a.m.	4 08	10 43	Duke Centre	8 33	[illegible]	
10 10	3 50	10 25	Eldred	8 55	3 50	[illegible]
9 45	3 32	10 10	Bullis Mills	9 10	4 05	[illegible]
9 26	3 17	9 54	Ceres	9 26	4 21	[illegible]
8 53	3 01	9 40	Little Genesee	9 40	4 35	[illegible]
8 40	2 55	9 30	Lv..Bolivar..Ar	9 45	4 45	[illegible]
7 50	2 23	9 03	Allentown	10 15	5 12	[illegible]
7 00	1 55	8 30	lv Wellsville ar	10 50	5 45	6 15
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
	20	3	N.Y.,L.E. & W.	6	12	
	10 45	2 37	Hornellsville	12 12	8 35	
			Addison			
			Corning			
	8 48	11 56	Elmira	1 50	10 10	
			Waverly			
			Owego			
	6 55	11 20	Binghampton	3 25	12 44	
	11 30	5 00	lv..New York..ar	10 27	7 57	
	p.m.	p.m.		p.m.	a.m.	
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.		p.m.
7 40		10 35	ar..Bradford..lv	8 30		5 30
7 05		10 03	Kinzua Junct'n	9 00		5 50
6 59	10 02	9 54	Aiken	9 06		6 11
6 53		9 48	Davis	9 12	9 32	6 17
6 47	9 50	9 42	Simpson	9 18		6 22
6 35		9 30	Ormsby	9 30		6 35
6 00	9 05	8 55	Smethport	10 05	10 15	7 10
6 00		8 55	Mt. Jewett	10 05		7 10
5 15		8 10	Kane	10 50		7 55
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.			a.m.	p.m.

JNO. C. McKENNA, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE DIVISION TIME TABLE. In effect Nov. 18, 1888.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM JUNCTION

EASTWARD.

6:30, a. m.—Day Express, daily except Sunday, for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 6:30 p. m., New York 9:35 p. m., Baltimore 6:45 p. m., Washington, 8:00 p. m. Pullman Parlor car through from Williamsport to Philadelphia.

9:15 p. m.—Erie Mail daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Phila., New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 6:25 a. m., New York 11:30 a. m., Baltimore 8:15 a. m., Washington 9:30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train from Erie to Philadelphia and from Williamsport to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and through passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia and from Williamsport to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

10:30 a. m.—Erie Mail daily for Erie and all intermediate stations with through Pullman Palace car and through passenger coaches to Erie.

6:20 p. m.—Niagara Express, daily except Sunday for Kane and intermediate stations with through passenger coaches to Kane.

THROUGH TRAINS for EMPORIUM JUNCTION FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia 7:40 a. m. Baltimore 7:30 a. m., daily except Sunday, arriving at Emporium Junction 6:20 p. m. with through Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:25 p. m., Washington 10:00 p. m., Baltimore 11:20 p. m., daily arriving at Emporium June. 10:30 a.m. with through Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

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